The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3219 號十零百二千三第 日七月正 年辰戊治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1868 二月十日 號十月二英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

[PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Business Announcements

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, & THE COLONIES

HEAL & SON are Manufacturing, especially for use in Extreme Climates, Bed-room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock contains of 2,000 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S Patent Horsehair Mattress. The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass and is especially suited for warm climates.

Illustrated Catalogue for India, China, and the Colonies, of Bedsteads, bedding, and Bed-room Furniture, sent free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197, & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London. [1y 2976 Dec. 21

Hongkong Markets.

(As Reported by Chinese on the 7th February, 1868.)

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 12 to 21	per piecul	$125.00 a $130.00
" " 22 a 32	"	160.00 a 169.00
" " 38 a 42	"	167.00 a 169.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.35 a $2.40
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.90 a 3.00
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	3.60 a 3.75
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 a 60 reed	"	2.40 a 2.60
" 64 a 66 "	"	3.10 a 3.50
" 68 a 72 "	"	3.60 a 3.85
WHITE SHOTTED DO.	"	3.40 a 3.50
WHITE SHEETING, 2 yards	"	2.20 a 2.30
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	4.90 a 5.10
" 40 "	"	2.50 a 2.52
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds. & 32 ins.	"	2.50 a 2.55
" 24 " & 36 "	"	4.50 a 4.75
RED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	4.00 a 4.20
DYED BROWNS Do.	"	7.00 a 7.50
DYED DAMASK Do.	"	2.40 a 2.60
CHINTS	"	1.00 a 1.20
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	1.05 a 0.93
" Brown	"	0.95 a 1.02
" Red	"	1.12 a 1.50
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch	per yard	0.20 a 0.22
" Cotton, 22	"	0.22 a 0.25
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.25 a 0.27

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	1.02 a 1.00
LONG ELLS, M M MARKET	per piece	9.00 a 8.95
" " Assorted	"	8.60 a 8.60
" HH Scarlet	"	8.75 a 8.80
" " Assorted	"	8.50 a 8.60
CAMLETS, 85/3	"	8.80 a 8.85
" 85	"	8.50 a 8.60
" 8	"	8.30 a 8.75
" 7	"	8.50 a 8.55
" DBB	"	21.31 a 21.35
LASTINGS	"	16.00 a 17.25

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 5	per piecul	3.00 a 3.10
" Hoop	"	3.00 a 3.25
" Bar	"	3.35 a 3.50
" Small Round Rod	"	3.40 a 3.55
" Wire	"	7.00 a 7.50
LEAD, Bar	"	7.00 a 8.00
STEEL, English	per lab.	4.25 a 3.95
" Swedish	"	5.25 a 5.00
TIN, Malacca	per piecul	25.00 a 24.50
TIN PLATES	per box	6.00 a 7.00
SHEATHING METAL	per piecul	34.00 a 37.00
QUICKSILVER	"	60.00 a 58.50
SPELTER	"	8.00 a 8.50

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per piecul	20.00 a 21.00
" Ningpo	"	21.00 a 22.00
" Tientsin	"	20.00 a 20.75
" Shantung	"	21.00 a 20.00
" Bengal	"	18.75 a 17.00
RICE Bengal, Cargo No. 1	per piecul	2.22 a 2.15
" Siam, common	"	2.18 a 2.15
" " fair	"	1.42 a 1.48
" " white	"	1.50 a 1.47
" Manila	"	1.41 a 1.35
" Java	"	1.42 a 1.49
" Saigon	"	1.37 a 1.43
" Rangoon	"	1.41 a 1.44
SUGAR, Taisang	"	1.45 a 1.48
" Ordinary	"	1.40 a 1.42
SAPPAN WOOD	"	1.36 a 1.44
SALTPETRE	"	1.45 a 1.60
COAL, Australian	per ton	
" English steam	"	13.50 a 14.00
" American Anthracite	"	13.00 a 14.00
" Sydney	"	13.00 a 11.00
WINDOW GLASS	per box	3.25 a 3.50
SUNDRIES, PRODUCE, &c.		
MATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	6.75 a 8.00
" Bangar	"	3.45 a 3.55
PEPPER, White	"	11.10 a 10.00
" Black	"	8.60 a 8.50
BETEL NUT	"	2.80 a 2.80
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	6.00 a 5.40
" South Sea	"	16.00 a 8.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.30 a 1.42
" Siam	"	1.76 a 0.25
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	"	1.85 a 1.60
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs	"	2.50 a 2.16
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	2.10 a 2.25
" California	"	2.70 a 2.50
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	per pcl.	6.00 a 6.00
" Dk. Brown	"	4.50 a 4.75
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a 4.05
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.90 a 5.80
" " Dk. Brown	"	2.50 a 2.40
CAMPHOR, packed	"	29.75 a 30.50
" Flake, White	"	2.25 a 2.25
" " Green	"	2.50 a 2.80
" " Black	"	2.00 a 2.03
" " Yellow	"	2.27 a 2.18
MESHOMOKS, Japan	"	9.00 a 55.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	4.45 a 4.10
" Cut	"	2.25 a 2.75
MUSHROOM, Dry Siam large	"	8.25 a 8.20
" " small	"	7.50 a 7.50
VERMICELLI	"	17.50 a 19.75
BIRD'S NEST, Japan	"	44.00 a 50.00
" Hankow	"	9.00 a 8.00
ALUM	"	2.80 a 4.30
SASSAFRAS, Japan white	"	3.40 a 3.70
" Black	"	3.40 a 3.70

Arrivals.

Feb. 8, ERNSE, Hamb. 3-masted sch., 263, Jacobsen, Hamburg, 27th September, General—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Feb. 8, ONWARD, Brit. sh., 606, White, Bangkok, 22nd December, 16,000 piculs Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Feb. 8, YETUO GHENT, Brit. tk., 424, Beinroth, Bangkok, 23rd December, General.—YUEN FAT HONG.

Feb. 8, PELGER, Hamb. sh., 657, Olde, Cardiff, 20th September, 780 tons Coal—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Feb. 8, SULTAN, Brit. tk., 390, Howard, Newcastle, (on Tyne) 9th July, 396 tons Coal.—HOUGLAU, HURNSHR & Co.

Feb. 9, GEORGE SHORTON, Brit. bk., Baily, Shanghai, 5th February, Ballast.—ORDER.

Feb. 9, YESSO, Brit. str., 650, Ashton, Foochow, 5th February, Amoy, 7th, and Swatow, 8th.—D. L. GRILL & Co.

Departures.

Feb. 8, FORMOSA, for Saigon.
Feb. 9, OCEAN SPRAY, for Manila.
Feb. 8, MARCHE, for Whampoa.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 8TH.

Maria Morton, for Manila.
Ocean Spray, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per YESSO, str.—
From Foochow.—Messrs. Dalrymple, Casson, A. Rusden, Lucock, From Amoy.—Messrs. Jordan, Bächelor, Lieut. Anson, Kohler, and Gov. Pope from Swatow. Messrs. Sinclair, Smith, and Pemkroll.

Reports.

The British steamer *Yesso*, reports having had a fair passage. Passed a steamer off Cape and bound North, and sighted a portion of P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Nighon*, wreck of House Hill Point.

The British ship *Onward*, reports having light weather in the Gulf of Siam, and throughout the passage. Sighted in at Southsea, in the Celebes Islands for water on the 11th January. On the 18th January, in lat. 2 16 South, 107 29 E., boarded and passed the S. S. Sunrise from Glasgow to Hongkong, 150 days out, under canvas.

The Hamburg 3-masted schooner *Ernst*, reports having had fine weather and an Easterly wind when coming down the North Sea and Straits of Dover, and thence to the line fair winds. Crossed the Equator at 30 West long. After this the *Ernst*, had a succession of strong fair winds passing through the Onbay passage in the 12th January; the Gilolo and Pitts 19th January, and from thence arrival moderate monsoon with the exception of the last four days, when had S. and S.W. winds in the China Sea.

The British barque *Sultan*, reports having had very bad weather after leaving port, but good winds to the line, which was crossed on the 1st September in 29 West, long, and from thence to the Cape fair weather. After passing this point experienced a bad gale of wind, which lasted for some time. For four hours during this gale, the wind blew with the force of a hurricane completely burying the ship in the sea. Passed Onbay passage on the 4th December, and Gilolo and Pitts passage on the 25th December. Calms and variable winds until arrival.

Auction Sales To-day.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.: Cochineal.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.: Lacquered and Inlaid Japan Ware, &c.

RAY & Co.: Blankets.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL will be Opened on or about the 1st of March next. Rooms can now be engaged. Apply upon the Premises to
C. S. DUGGAN,
Manager.

7d 253 Hongkong, 7th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have CLOSED their Store from the 25th ultimo.
L. GRILL & Co.

7d 264 Macao, 7th February, 1868.

WANTED to engage the services of a respectable Woman, to take charge of a shop—good Salary will be offered to one well experienced in business. Address A. U., *Daily Press* Office.

tf 233 Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

ORIENTAL BOWLING ALLEYS,
Entrance—Wellington Street.

DAVID BROWNE,
(LATE MANAGER OF THE ALBION HOTEL),
BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has opened the above Bar and Bowling Alleys, and trusts by strict attention to Business, and the comfort of visitors, to merit a share of their patronage.

Iced Fancy Drinks of every Description.

N.B.—The above-named will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the late proprietors.

tf 206 Hongkong, 1st February, 1868.

"STAG" HOTEL.

SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.

tf 2916 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons' Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 418 Hongkong, January, 1867.

ALEX. BOYER, having engaged the Services of Mdlle MARIE, lately with Messrs. H. MARSH & Co., is prepared to execute any orders for DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY, &c.

tf 2377 Hongkong, 15th October, 1867.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.
STEAM-TUG "LITTLE ORPHAN."

THIS Powerful Tug is available at any time to Berth Vessels in this Harbour, or to Tow them to or from sea.

For particulars, apply at the Company's Office, Pedder's Wharf, Praya, Hongkong, or to the Captain on board.

2508 Hongkong, 12th October, 1866.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK Co., LIMITED.
STEAM-TUG "FAMÉ."
110 *H. P. Nominal.*
With disconnecting Engines.

THIS powerful TUG is available at any moment to Berth Vessels in Harbour, or Tow them to or from sea.

For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Office of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*

2296 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000.
With power to increase to £1,500,000.
Reserve Fund, £145,902 16s. 8d.
Head-Office—No. 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

George Garden Nicol, *Esq.—Chairman.*
Donald Larnach, Esq.
George May, Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday.
James M. Robertson, Esq.
Ellis James Gilman, Esq.
David Trail Robertson, Esq.—*Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Clarke, Sons, & Rawlins, Coleman St.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Quilter, Gotelee, Tonge & Co.
Public Accountants.
J. Smith, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Ceylon { Colombo. Kandy. Galle.
Singapore.
Penang.
Moulmein.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Hankow.
Mauritius.
Saigon.
Batavia.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY,
125, PRINCES STREET.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C.A.—Agent.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed deposits.—Are received viz:—
Repayable at 12 months' ..... 6% per annum.
" " 6 " ..... 5% per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

Exchange.

The Bank issues Drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at four months' sight, also on its Branches above; and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, *New Zealand*, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours—10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Manager.*

2, Queen's Road, 24th July, 1867.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 30th *August*, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.
RESERVE FUND, £444,000.
Court of Directors.

Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
William Scott Binny, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
James Blyth, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.
J. Binny Key, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
James Walker, Esq.
Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq., Chief-Manager.

Bankers.

The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.
Agents in Scotland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Agent in Edinburgh.
R. Dundas Cay,
23, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.
Head Office.
Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
Branches and Agencies.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, POINT DE GALLE, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SINGAPORE, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

The Corporation receive Money on Deposit repayable on Demand, upon which no Interest is allowed. Current accounts are kept with Firms and Individuals, free of Commission.

Money is also received on Fixed Deposit, repayable at Twelve, Six, and Three Months' notice. Rates of interest may be known on application either at the office of the Corporation or by letter addressed to the Manager.

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of deposit.

The Corporation discount Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership; and they advance upon Bullion and Merchandize, not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, on the Union Bank of London at Four or Six Months' sight, and on the Head office at shorter sight.

Circular *Notes for the use of Travellers* are issued, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.

Drafts are granted on the several Branches and Agencies of the Corporation, as above, at the Exchange of the day, and on the proper address being furnished will be forwarded direct to the Payees by the Corporation.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Approved Bills payable in San Francisco are also purchased by the Corporation, and drafts granted at rates of exchange equivalent to those ruling on London.—Bills of Exchange on San Francisco, or the Atlantic Ports, will likewise be remitted for collection, at the option of Constituents.

All cheques or orders to be made payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation."

Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

JAMES BIRWICK, *Acting Manager.*

249 Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

THE Undersigned is ready to receive Tenders for the conveyance of the undermentioned STORES to Yokohama.

PORTER	150 Hogsheads.
LIME JUICE	50 Boxes.

ALF. H. PRICE,
Naval and Victualling Storekeeper.

H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 28th December, 1867. [tf 3035

CARD.

THOMAS BELL, M.D.,
No. 13, *Queen's Road Central.*

2m 291 Hongkong, 18th January, 1868.

RACES.

RACING JACKETS and CAPS in the newest Shapes, BUCKSKIN for Riding TROUSERS. RACING, and a general assortment of SADDLERY always on hand.
BONNETT & Co.'s,
1 *Wyndham Street.*

1m 130 Hongkong, 20th January, 1868.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..5,000,000 of Dollars

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—GEORGE J. HELLAND, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.
W. H. Foster, Jr., Esq. — John Hyde, Esq.
Sol. D. Sassoon, Esq. — James B. Taylor, Esq.
William Lemaire, Esq.

Managers:—

Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
Wyndham House, No. 1, Queen's Road.

tf 1062 Hongkong, 24th January, 1868.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the Head Office of the BANK, WYNDHAM HOUSE, *Queen's Road*, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of February proximo, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1867.

By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1868. [294 158

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 16th day of February next (both days included), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1868. [264 157

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take Notice that the Fourth Call of Two Hundred Dollars is made in two Instalments of One Hundred Dollars each per share. First of which will fall due on the 15th of March, and the Second on the 30th of April Next, and will be payable at the office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, *Queen's Road*, Hongkong, where receipts for the payment thereof will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged after the above dates.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. E. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.

tf 178 Hongkong, 27th January, 1868.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
BY
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CHRISTMAS and Wedding CAKES.
Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, Ratafia, &c., BISCUITS.
Bonbon and Rimmel's ROSE WATER CRACKERS.
Presentation Boxes of BONBONS.
CAVIARE.
MINCEMEAT.
Choice new FIGS, and Bloom MUSCATELS.
Chocolate BONBONS. Cerlebad WAFERS.
Nougat D'ABRICOTS.
Assorted Dessert FRUITS.
GROUSE in Gravy. Truffled CHICKENS.
Truffled ORTOLANS.
Potted Severn SALMON.
Russia Ox and Reindeer's TONGUES, in Jelly.
Christmas TREE and Christmas Tree ORNAMENTS.
STEREOSCOPES, GRAPHOSCOPES, New Operatic Transparent VIEWS.
Meridian CALENDARS, NOVEL DICE, and ROUGE ET NOIR.
ANEROIDS, THERMOMETERS, Astronomical TELESCOPE.
Courier BAGS, Writing CASES, Bronze FIGURES.
Meerschaum PIPES and Cigar CASES.

tf 2865 Hongkong, 9th December, 1867.

MISS ROSE has received by last English Mail a Choice and well selected Assortment of—
Ladies BONNETS, Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES, Peplum BELTS, &c., &c.
Velvet, Silk, and Sealskin MANTLES.
Moire Antique, Silk, and Fancy DRESSES.
Dress and Mantle TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, &c.
Ladies and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, BOOTS, &c., &c.
Masonic APRONS, Ribbon, Tassels, &c.
WELLINGTON STREET,
(OPPOSITE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH).

tf 185 Hongkong, 27th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex *Albert Victor.*
ROMAN CEMENT
PORTLAND CEMENT.
Also:
IMPERIAL TOBACCO.
And,
SMOKING MIXTURE.
BOWRA & Co.

1m 162 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1868.

FOR SALE.

DOWNTONS' PUMPS.

As under:—
One 7 inch, 3 lift patent PUMP, with Cast Iron flywheel and handles, and with 6 hole 7 inch suction plate, with goose neck pipes and fittings complete.
One 54 inch do., do., do.
Two 6 inch Gun Metal Fire ENGINES, with Hose complete.

BOWRA & Co.

tf 163 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1868.

ROOFING AND SHEATHING FELT.

CONSTANTLY on hand for Sale by the Undersigned.
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 193 Hongkong, 20th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Cases of very Superior SHERRY, just received per *Chesapeake Queen.*

H Superior Amontillado SHERRY, in 3
VSA dozen Cases.
H Superior Oloroso SHERRY, in 3 dozen
SOS Cases.
H Extra Superfine SHERRY, in 2 dozen
ESS Cases.
H Quarter-casks (Cases) Superior Oloroso
SOS SHERRY.

Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 189 Hongkong, 28th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.

25 IRON WATER TANKS, of 400 gallons each. Apply to
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.

tf 221 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1868.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of whom it concerns.

THIS DAY,
the 10th February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.
At the Godowns of Messrs. HAGEDORN & Co.,
Stanley Street.

By *Albert Victor.*—
BC in square, } 1/2=8 Cases, each containing three Screens Black COCHINEAL.

Also,
A quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, PENDERS and IRONS, Garden TOOLS, White and Chintz CURTAINS, PIER GLASSES in Gilt Frames, OIL RIGGING.
CHUTNEYS, STORES, PICKLES, MANGOES, ALMONDS in Shell, TAMARIND FISH, CURRANTS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description, which several purchasers will report full of the hammer.

265 Hongkong, 8th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

TO BE Sold by Public Auction, in Shanghai, at the end of February, the two well-known Barkentines "*TALEE*" and "*KEWKEE*" (A. I 14 years), now 3 years old, with a full and complete inventory, carrying about 500 Tons of cargo each, on 10 feet draft.

136 5/10 feet in length.
28 3/10 " breadth.
12 21/10 " depth of hold.
322 90/100 Tonnage Register.
509 15/90 Tons Builder's Measurement.

Framework, Iron and Wood composite built.

1m 205 Hongkong, 31st January, 1868.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

THE "*Daily Press*" RACE BOOKS, for 1868. They have had at the various Stores and at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1868.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial Secretary.
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.
Geo. BARNETT, Esq.
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio).
W. STANLEY DAVIS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon.*
Mr. TONG, *House Surgeon.*
W. PATERSON, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day.	$3.00
2nd " (2 Bedsteads.) " "	$2.00
3rd " (Public Wards) " "	$0.75

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognized Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

Patients are also admitted on Deposit at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.

1st Class ..... $60.
2nd ..... $40.
3rd ..... $20.

By order,
W. PATERSON,
Treasurer.

tf 21. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1868.

THE MEMBERS of the late HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS, are hereby requested to return without delay to the Undersigned the BIFLES they have been allowed to retain pending sanction for their purchase, the same not having been allowed.
H. COHEN.

tf 681 Hongkong, 14th March, 1867.

WANTED.

A NICE HOUSE, with 3 or 4 Rooms, Cook-house, and servant-rooms. Address L. O. *Daily Press* Office.

tf 53 Hongkong, 8th January, 1868.

JAPAN TIMES OVERLAND MAIL AND PACIFIC MAIL EXTRA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed Agents for the two above-named Newspapers, are prepared to receive orders and subscriptions for the same.

The price of the *Overland Mail*, is $12 per Annum; of the *Pacific Mail Extra*, $3 per Annum, to subscribers to the *Overland Mail*, and $5 to non-subscribers. Subscriptions are in all cases payable in advance, and no charge is made for postage.

tf 2916 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, 4th January, 1868, will be published No. 1 of a New Volume of the

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE,

a General Weekly Newspaper, having already a larger circulation in the Outports than any other paper.

Subscriptions for Hongkong and the Southern Ports, including postage, $8 per half Year, $12 per Annum, payable in advance, may be sent to the Office of the *Daily Press.*

Subscribers wishing numbers to complete Volumes 1 and 2 should apply early, as some of them are nearly out of print.

Shanghai, 10th December, 1867. [1m 294

NOTICE.

THE LONDON AND CHINA HERALD.

IN accordance with the arrangements already announced, this paper has been hitherto distributed gratis in Hongkong and throughout the Treaty ports of China and Japan. As the public has thus had an opportunity of making its acquaintance, the proprietor desires that a list of subscribers shall now be formed.

The issue published in London for the mail leaving on the 10th of January, will only be distributed to subscribers, and all persons who wish to continue in receipt of the paper, and who have not already notified their wish are hereby requested to do so.

Terms of subscription, inclusive of postage, £2. 10s. per Annum, payable in London, or $12 payable in Hongkong.

All Subscriptions payable in advance.

Application to be made to
GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, London,
and to W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong.

Information as to Terms, &c.

tf 193 Hongkong, 6th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has the pleasure to offer to the GENTRY of this Colony an
ORCHESTRA BAND,
for BALLS, THEATRES, CIRCUS, &c.,
and will be happy to attend to any orders, either verbally or in writing, on shore, or on board of any of the Vessels in this harbour.

All orders sent to the following addresses will be punctually attended to.—House Nos. 1 and 2, *Tank Lane Terrace*; care of Mr. L. VOLKMAN, House No. 18, *Hollywood Road*; care of Mr. JOHN GARDNER, Junr., at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.; or to the care of Mr. A. RIBEIRO, at the "*Daily Press*" Office.

L. M. LOBO.
J. M. LOBO.

tf 2384 Hongkong, 14th October, 1867.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 23, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS
SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

TO-MORROW,
the 11th February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.
(To close a Consignment).—
23 Cases Muntz's YELLOW METAL, 16 oz. to 26 oz.
1 Cask Muntz's YELLOW NAILS, 1½ in.
110 Muntz's YELLOW RODS, ⅝ in. to 1 in.

Also,
A quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, PENDERS and IRONS, Garden TOOLS, White and Chintz CURTAINS, PIER GLASSES in Gilt Frames, OIL RIGGING.
CHUTNEYS, STORES, PICKLES, MANGOES, ALMONDS in Shell, TAMARIND FISH, CURRANTS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description, which several purchasers will report full of the hammer.

265 Hongkong, 8th February, 1868.

GRAND JAPANESE AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just received from Japan, and will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 10th February, 1868, at Noon,
In their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road.—
A very large invoice of First quality LACQUERED and INLAID JAPAN WARE.
(The most extensive Invoice yet shipped to this Colony).—
Comprising: BOWLS, PLATES, Chow-chow BOXES, Snuff BOXES, Cigar BOXES, TEA-TRAYS, CABINETS, Glove BOXES, Fancy BOXES, Ink and Writing BOXES, Porcelain VASES, CUPS and SAUCERS.
&c., &c., &c.

In the greatest variety. Which will be on view on SATURDAY, the 8th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

243 Hongkong, 5th February, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

RAY & Co. will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 10th February, 1868, at Noon,
At their Sales Room,—
(For account of whom it may concern).
L. A. & Co. $4720/4728.5 Bales BLANKETS.
Blue 6 3 x 7 ft., each containing 100 pairs.
Ex *Channel Queen.*
Sea Damaged.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

272 Hongkong, 10th February, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 11th February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
At Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.'s Godowns,
For account of the concerned,—
2,800 Bundles NAIL ROD IRON, Assorted, from No. 1 to No. 6.
(More or less Sea Damaged).

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description to be at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

254 Hongkong, 6th February, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

RAY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,
the 13th February, 1868, at Noon,—
At their Sales Room,—
Double and Single Sets of HORSE and PONY HARNESS, (plated mounts).
HORSE CLOTHING in variety.
2 Handsome PONY CHAISES, with HOODS
" do. do. without HOOD.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

272 Hongkong, 10th February, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell the following GOODS by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, *Queen's Road*, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 12th February, 1868, at Noon—
Namely—
Plain PRINTS, in Maple Wood Frames.
Colored do. do.
A large Assortment of very Handsome China VASES (European make), and ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS: Comprising, Ladies' COMPANIONS and RIDICULES, &c., &c.
JAPANNED TRAYS, BREAD PLATES, CLOCKS, &c.
1 ex. 20 Shot and 12 Shot REVOLVER.
1 Enfield RIFLE, by Deane and Sons, London.
1 Double-barrel FOWLING PIECE.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots will be punctually attended to.—House Nos. 1 and 2, *Tank Lane Terrace*; care of Mr. L. VOLKMAN, House No. 18, *Hollywood Road*; care of Mr. JOHN GARDNER, Junr., at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.; or to the care of Mr. A. RIBEIRO, at the "*Daily Press*" Office.

L. M. LOBO.
J. M. LOBO.

tf 2384 Hongkong, 14th October, 1867.

Intimations.

EX *SIR LANCELOT.*

BOOTS, from Burrows of Cockham, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
HATS and HELMETS, from Ellwood and Christy.

Also,
KID GLOVES, ISLE THRE

Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—$750,000
IN 1,500 SHARES, OF $500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS, at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA, are in full working order, and the attention of Shipowners and Agents is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for the Docking and Repairing of Vessels.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public:—

ABERDEEN DOCKS.

DOCK No. 1.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	330 feet.
Breadth	80 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18½ "
Do. Neap Tides	16 "

NEW DOCK, No. 2.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	400 feet.
Breadth	90 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	24 "
Do. Neap Tides	21½ "

This Dock is now under course of construction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.

DOCK 4.

Built of GRANITE	
Length	550 feet.
Breadth	80 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	16½ "
Do. Neap Tides	13½ "

This can be used either as one or two Docks.

DOCK B.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	340 feet.
Breadth	60 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18 "
Do. Neap Tides	15 "

The above are the largest Docks in China, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Caisons, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

DOCK C.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	260 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	14 "
Do. Neap Tides	11 "

Fitted with Caisons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.

Length	134 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	26.6 "
Do. Neap Tides	8.6 "

DOCK E.

Length	120 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	11 "
Do. Neap Tides	8 "

D and *E* are Mud Docks available for small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops on the Premises, both at Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c., capable of executing work on the largest scale and driven by Steam. The Shipwrights and Blacksmiths' shops are equally well supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty, alongside which vessels can lie in 24 feet water, and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

BOILERMAKER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steam-ships, for contracting which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessaries for Shipwork, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c.

STEAM TUG.

The Company's powerful Steam TUG *Hanoo* (110 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow sailing vessels from Hongkong to the Dock free of charge, and will take them back or to Sea at reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company, *Mapshing Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary*.

N.B.—The Consignees or Owners of any Vessel towing reason to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject, when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1866.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Agents and Masters, to their Establishments at HONGKONG and WHAMPOA, which offer every facility for the DOCKING and REPAIRING of vessels of all classes.

Their DOCKS in Whampoa, which comprise four, have been in successful operation for the last Twelve Years, and are now in good Working Condition.

The DOCKS are pumped out by a Steam Pump in Five hours and are capable of taking in Vessels drawing 15½ feet at Spring Tides.

The WORKSHOPS comprise the different Departments of the Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boiler Maker, and Foundry—possessing all the necessary appliances for the Repairs of Ships, Steamers, and Steam Machinery.

The Stores in the different Departments consist of the best Materials, which can be supplied to Vessels on the most reasonable Terms.

A JETTY, with a powerful Lifting Shears, alongside of which Vessels can lie and take out Masts, Boilers, &c.

A STEAM TUG always in readiness to Tow Vessels to the Docks, free of charge, and will tow them back to anchorage or to sea at Reduced Rates.

All Works carried on under the superintendence of experienced Europeans.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, Pedder's Wharf, Praya, Hongkong.

J. B. BRIDGETT, *Secretary*.

N.B.—The Consignees or Masters of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the Work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock Arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

By Hongkong, 21st March, 1865.

DANES ISLAND DOCKS, WHAMPOA.

CONDUCTED BY
GOW & Co.

ONE Dock, 240 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 14 feet, at Spring Tides.

One Dock, 160 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 11 feet at Spring Tides.

These are Houses to hold Docks for the accommodation of Captains and Crews of Vessels.

All kinds of Ship and Blacksmith's Workdone.

The Large Dock pumped out by an Engine.

The Proprietors beg to notify the Merchants, Ship Owners, and Captains, that their charges for Docking are lower than any in China.

No Commission charged upon any Metal or Stores supplied by the Ship.

Apply to
JOHN RIACH & Co., *Hongkong*; or to
ALEXR. MORRISON, *Manager, Whampoa*.

of Hongkong, 4th September, 1865.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.

THIS above DOCK has been in full working order for the last eighteen months, length 300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the Sill, Springs average 17 feet, Neaps 14 feet.

The Dock in ordinary tides runs dry to the Blocks, and is pumped out by steam. The charges are as follows: The day of entrance, and two following days. One Mexican Dollar per ton register will be charged; beyond that period each day 10 cents per register ton.

LABOR.—European Foreman per day $5.00
Canton " " 1.25
Canton Carpenter " " .75
Foochow " " .45

For further particulars as to the price of Coppering, &c., &c., &c., apply to

G. T. TURNBULL, Esq., Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.

ROBERT ADAMS, Esq., Messrs. NICHOLSON & BOYD, Shanghai.

Or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug *Wusung*. Vessels requiring the service of this Tug either from Mutsen (where splendid anchorage will be found during the S.W. Monsoon) or from the White Dogs, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY, *Manager*.

Pagoda Anchorage, *River Min*.

No percentage charged upon the labor, but a charge of 5 per cent. will be made on all materials supplied, otherwise than by the Dock.

UNDER DISPATCH.

For Saigon.—Per *Green Spray*. To-day, the 10th instant, at Noon.

For Shanghai.—Per *Tai King*, To-day, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENTS FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $2.00
Neatly Bound ... $2.50
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office

NOW READY

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1867. Price $10

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1868.

NOW READY.

THE edition for 1868 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Agents for Shanghai and the Outports, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

The Daily Press Office.
13th January, 1868.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Saturday morning at 10.30, and the last newsboy left the office at 10.45.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 10, 1868.

In due acknowledgement of its importance, the great Praya case was spun out to a preposterous length on Friday, but in considération of the satisfactory result which was finally reached, one may well forgive a wasted day. Whatever the true legal interpretation of the leases may be, there will be very little difference of opinion concerning the substantial justice of the verdict which has been given. It was not fair, looking at the matter from a common sense point of view, without reference to any special meaning which certain words in old and half forgotten leases may be capable of bearing, that the marine lot holders should do what was equivalent to paying for their lots over again, to a certain extent, because "a wind blew out of a cloud at night," and knocked down the delusive structure which was called by courtesy, the sea-wall. In writing about this matter at the time the agitation on the subject first arose, we very strongly deprecated the mode in which a few of the Marine lot-holders asserted what they believed their rights. At the same time, we maintained that an equitable consideration of the question absolved them from all responsibility for the repairs which had rendered necessary by the typhoon. What was said at the time about the way in which they met the overtures of the Government might be said with equal force now. It was an open question whether the legal interpretation of that clause in the leases relating to the share which the lot-holders were to pay towards the expense of certain repairs, meant that they were to pay such a claim as the Government made or not. Without waiting to obtain proper legal advice on this point, certain of the lot-holders rushed into an attitude of hostility, and might have looked rather foolish if it had not been for the glorious uncertainty of the law, not to say the Supreme Court of Hongkong. The whole matter turned really upon whether that well-known clause we have just referred to included the Praya road or not. The Judge said that it did not, and there was an end of the matter. Of course it is impossible to disguise from oneself that other lawyers might have said it did. But, as far as the Supreme Court of Hongkong was concerned, all that had to be done really was to find out whether the present Chief Justice did or did not agree with the Acting Attorney-General in thinking that the clause included the Praya. The whole case lay in the question whether or not it was created. The Judge might have given his interpretation of the law on the all-important point at once, and in one minute he would have been finished within two minutes of the time at which the jury entered the box. That long rigmarole about the circumstances under which the rental for lot 15 was gradually augmented on account of successive additions, and the Judge's alphabet, full of letters and papers, received in evidence, was entirely superfluous. The object of the Government was not the $162, but the establishment of a principle, and even if the special circumstances of this case could have secured a verdict on technical grounds, that would have been valueless, because the decision would not then have relied the other cases. On the other hand, the defendants did not resist for the sake of saving the $162, but also for the sake of establishing a principle. They would not have cared to save their case by a quibble, and leave the main point unsettled. The technicalities introduced into the case, therefore, were absolutely irrelevant and tiresome to all persons interested, in the last degree. But, as we say, the result attained has been that which harmonises with fair play, whether it harmonises also with law or not. It is so far satisfactory therefore, and nothing need restrain the Government any longer from proceeding with the necessary public work, for which the colony has been waiting so long, and in the absence of which Hongkong looks more like the picture of the ruins of Carthage in the National Gallery, than anything else we know.

One curious point in connexion with the case cannot be passed over without notice, though now that the main point involved, is decided, it does not much matter. It came out in Mr. WILSON'S evidence that the defendants were being sued for the *whole* cost of the repairs which had been done. How it could possibly have been supposed by the *Government* that this was the proper way of dealing with the difficulty involved in the necessity of settling what was a fair and reasonable proportion for the lot-holders to pay, we are at a loss to imagine. Under the most favorable aspect of the doubtful clause, looking at the matter from the Government point of view, it would have been impossible for them to claim all the cost, when they were only entitled to a just and reasonable proportion. Moreover, the common impression on the point, which we certainly shared, was that the Government did not claim the whole or nearly the whole cost of the contemplated repairs from the lot-holders, but only about half. It is impossible to understand how the claim was extended so as to embrace the whole. It cannot be supposed that this affected the verdict in the slightest degree. Of course, the verdict could only be one thing. The notion that seven special jurors in Hongkong, however they might have been selected, would have given a verdict in favour of the Government and against the marine lot holders, under any possibly circumstances, and no matter what the course of the legal arguments might be, was a joke simply from the first. When it was seen that of the seven gentlemen on the jury, three were brokers, the absurdity of imagining that in any possible combination of circumstances, the verdict could go against the merchants, was enhanced. The wildest imagination fails to depict the nature of the reception they would have encountered round the town next day, if the verdict had been of a different colour from that actually produced. It is no more worth while, indeed, to discuss any part of the case now, any more than it was on Friday in court. The result was practically a foregone conclusion, but it satisfies nearly every one, and does not even injure the Attorney-General, who was theoretically worsted. He, by the way, had some difficulty in being fierce and aggravating to the witnesses in cross-examination, as he ought to have been according to orthodox rules, and relapsed every now and then into good humour in a way which made the resumption of his forensic, not to say histrionic style, extremely funny. Altogether, then, the upshot of the famous trial is satisfactory, whether it be looked upon as an escape for the lot-holders or a joke for the colony. Of course, the colony will have to pay for its joke, but nought can be had in this world for nothing.

Among the passengers of the *Peiho*, which arrived yesterday morning, were the gentlemen forming the "Kohler's Entertainment," which has been playing in Java, Manila, and lastly Amoy.

Alarm of Fire at the Police Station.

About two o'clock on Saturday afternoon an alarm of fire was given by some sahbs at the Police Station, but on enquiry it was discovered to be groundless. The ground in front of the station soon became full of officials, on the cry being raised, but quickly dispersed on its being discovered to be a false alarm.

Visions.

(BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

Dear Happy Valley, softly nestled amidst the verdured circlet of hills, beautiful when the morning sun breaks over yonder Eastern height, and light with changeful shades the dark scenery around thee, and place upon thy own soft, forly brow, the smile of nature, all nature into life; with the sky above thee soft and blue and clear; the breeze that plays about thee fresh, and smell of the sea, then hast charm inspeakable; that brings us back to thee with ever increasing fondness to pass our brief holiday at thy yearly races.

Ah! what losses hast thou in thy still silence witnessed in this last short year. Groups of familiar faces are about, and strings of handsome thorough-breds yet tread upon thee, but where is the portly form of our well beloved barrister, and where one Remnie and our Overbeck, each loved by and loving thee? And amongst the pachyderms we look in vain for poor gaunt old *Travellers*. He sleeps at rest at in Northern soil.

Nature lives in a thousand ways for those that love her, and then too, we, who love thee, animate thee, for surely thou has witnessed, and recorded thy battles, and the struggles, and the victories that have been fought and gained upon thy velvet bosom, soon to give place again to the quick feet of contending racers. And is the palm of victory to be borne away by the northerners again? Momentous Question! But we have proved it, with prophetic vision, and though the Reds will not smile at kindly upon the south, the northern star is clouded. In the midnight watches we can see the horoscope of *Reder*, we warned our friends, but we were misunderstood. Danger threatened from a dark, erratic meteor that has crossed his path before, but there was a vague hope that a strong pressure from the south, that advanced with rapid strides upon the bright northern luminary; and, as we gazed upon it in the dreamland of sleep, the scene changed from the nightmare of a thousand anxious spectators, *Burningham*, with the weird-like little jockey, wildly clinging to some unearthly creature, first past the post for the Challenge Cup, with *Huddington* on his quarters, and the once victorious *Reder*, sadly but manfully striving to play second fiddle to *Somerville* only third. We awoke amidst leafening cheers. It was already day-break, and in hot haste we betook ourselves to the course. There was Reder in his self-confident little jockey, sweeping thy turf with his long, raking, splendid stride, all unconscious of his fate. His owner leant over the rails, a calm, proud smile on his face. Soon, we thought, to be changed for one of bitterness. Next passed *Burningham*, perhaps conscious of his coming victory, or mindful of his great performance over the two mile Randwick course in 3 min. and 43 seconds, as he every now and then breaks away from the veritable little broker we had so lately witnessed in our dreams. But what did it all amount to, taking *Somerville* only third. We awoke amidst leafening cheers. It was already day-break, and in hot haste we betook ourselves to the course. There was Reder in his self-confident little jockey, sweeping thy turf with his long, raking, splendid stride, all unconscious of his fate. His owner leant over the rails, a calm, proud smile on his face. Soon, we thought, to be changed for one of bitterness. Next passed *Burningham*, perhaps conscious of his coming victory, or mindful of his great performance over the two mile Randwick course in 3 min. and 43 seconds, as he every now and then breaks away from the veritable little broker we had so lately witnessed in our dreams. But what did it all amount to, taking the grey being raised, but quickly dispersed on its being discovered to be a false alarm.

A wretched looking old man, named Augustine Jose Dias, charged a certain Chinaman with assaulting him, in company with two others, not in custody. The old man's arm seemed much swollen from his fall, the assailant having pushed him down. Plaintiff, who was described in the charge-sheet as a mendicant, on being questioned, denied being drunk. P.C. 207 said he did not see the assault, but was offered a bribe of a dollar to let the defendant go, but he refused the tempting offer.

Manuel Gomez, another "gentleman at large," proved the assault, and further, in reply to Mr. May, said he obtained his living by a very easy method, viz., living on his friends and begging.

The defendant was fined $1, which, as it is exactly the same sum as proffered to the constable on his arrest, he (defendant) may be considered to have got off.

Tiazzo Foul and Augusto Lanugas, Mrs. Avril, wife of the proprietor of the Hotel des Colonies, summoned V. Julian for using foul and abusive language to her, with an intent to cause a breach of the peace. Mr. Francis appeared on behalf of Mrs. Avril. Julian was undefended.

Mrs. Avril: The defendant came to my house and demanded the rent at 8 a.m. on the 5th, and I told him if he showed me the papers belonging to the house I would give him the money. My husband was at the house at that time. The defendant called me foul and disgusting names. I was in the street when the defendant used this foul and abusive language, and there was also a crowd of about fifteen persons at the door, and the defendant spoke the words so loud that the bystanders could hear what he said. I went into the house close by, and defendant followed me and used more language of a very filthy description, and also made indecent gestures with his hands. He refused to leave my house, and a constable was sent for and defendant taken into custody.

Thomas Burdess remembered the 5th of February. Was having his breakfast, and on being called across the road found Mrs. Avril had gone for a constable, who directly arrived and arrested the defendant Julian. This witness was not sufficiently close to the plaintiff and defendant to hear any bad language.

John Foreman, a licensed gambler, said: On the 5th of February he got Mr. Burdens to go over to Mr. Avril's house, and while there he heard the defendant call Mrs. Avril disgusting names. There was a crowd round the door.

Mr. May said nothing was more likely to cause a breach of the peace than for a man to use obscene language to a woman in the presence of her husband and a crowd of persons; but as he (defendant) had acknowledged that he had used some bad words in the heat of temper (and that showed, therefore, he knew them to be unjustly and unwisely used), he would under the circumstances fine him (Julian) five pounds.

Hongkong Insurance Company.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon last, at the office of the Secretaries, Messrs. Siemssen & Co., at half past two in the afternoon. The Hon. Wm. Keswick presided.

The CHAIRMAN, having made a few remarks with regard to the unpaid premiums at which the offices 3 and 4 had caused business, and having mentioned the position which the shareholders in each office stood with regard to each other, then proceeded to read the report in detail.

The chief feature in the accounts was an item which was to be disposed of by paying the shareholders in office No. 4 the sum of $1,000 per share, and those of office No. 3 a sum of $200.

A few questions of little import having been made by various shareholders present.

It was proposed by Mr. Rowett, and seconded by Mr. Sassoon that the accounts of office No. 3, as presented to the meeting be passed; that an immediate payment of $200 per share be made; and that the final distribution take place as soon as deemed practicable by the Secretaries, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Burrows then proposed, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the call of $1,000 per share to be passed, that the call of $1,000 per share be enforced, and that the system of distribution now recommended in the report be followed as soon as practicable—passed unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings, which occupied a formal character, and lasted under the half hour.

Union Insurance Society.

The general meeting of the above society was held on Saturday morning last, at the office, Queen's-road. Mr. Dunlinson, chairman of the board of directors, occupied the chair, and presented the report of the society for 1867 and 1867. From this there appears an estimated balance to the 5th instant of $438,248.22 in favour of the society, exclusive of $18,150 12s. 1d. capital invested in the funds at London. From this is to be substructed estimated dependancies for damages incurred by five vessels and all losses, charges, and claims otherwise as mentioned to this date from all the expenses of the society $20,000, leaving a final balance of $418,248.22. In conformity with the 5th and 7th article of the deed, it was proposed to set aside of this sum $225,000 for dividend, and that a dividend of $1,000 per share be declared at once, thus exhausting $150,000, and the remaining $75,000 be set aside for contingent shareholders.

The report was seconded by Mr. Ryrie, and unanimously carried.

Mr. Hellmann proposed, seconded by Mr. Rogman, that the new directors be authorized to wind up the office of 1865 and 1867 close the accounts, and distribute the balance and nearly so good as may be proceed from a warrant or a goosberry tree. Tea prepared for export to Europe and America is a very different article, and, although the Chinese vendors, generally speaking, are calculating, scenting, and coloring inferior tea leaf, or the leaf of spurious plants, still the markets at all the ports have been swept time and again. So long as the production and manipulating for foreign markets will be excessive, but should a sudden increased demand arise, or should crops fail, the extra quantity cannot be supplied until production shall have been resorted to.

If silk be taken to illustrate our argument, the same results will be arrived at. Any calculation founded on the dogma of the immunity of the population will surely prove erroneous. The silk exported from Hongkong is produced by the same rules of demand and supply; but let the foreigner dip into the native article, the long reeled silks, as he sometimes does at Canton, and it will be found that the rate become instantly sensitive, and the supply collapses long before any quantity can be secured.

We will even address the article rice. We submit that, with fearfully increasing population, and with the people really starving, the province of Canton, which, according to the China census, contains more people than Great Britain and Ireland, cannot run off a quantity of imported grain which in Liverpool would be deemed a bagatelle. We ever find under circumstances of undoubted famine, foreign ships have repeatedly brought more rice to the Canton estuary than buyers could be found for, and still we repeat that the whole quantity thus brought would be thought nothing of in England.

The drift of our arguments points to a political moral. The supposition of Chinese immensity and the apparent insignificance of our trade with the Empire, because of most trifling of export thither being chased under *other* conditions in the Board of Trade returns, are entire delusions. No country that we know of is so much dependant upon foreign trade as China, and certainly no country, even subsidised by tributary to could or might the feudal protection of a great Power, ever possibly be more dependant thereupon than China is at the present moment, and for years past has been, upon Great Britain.

Sermons and Pulpit Glasses.

(*The Leader.*)

It was not until some twelve centuries after their invention in Alexandria that hour-glasses were introduced into churches. In the frontispiece to the *Bishop's Bible* of 1569, Archbishop Parker is shown with the pulpit-glass beside him; and, five years prior to that, one had been affixed in St. Katherine's Church, Aldgate. They soon became general throughout the country, and few of the ecclesiastical records of the Reformation period are without the significant item that the parish had paid so much ("one shilling" is mentioned in one place) for a glass for the pulpit, "that the preacher may know how the hour passeth away." Brand, in his "History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne," mentions "one half-hours glasse" in the inventory, taken in 1532, of the goods of All Saints' Church; but we are not informed whether or no this half-time glass was turned up to complete the full sixty-minute measure, or, whether the people of "canny Newcastle" refused to have their sermons of an unconscionable length. There is an anecdote of the Rev. Peter Glas, minister of Crail, given by Dr. Rogers in his "Familiar Illustrations of Scottish Character," which would seem to show that these half-hour glasses were then in use in that Scottish district, and that "it was in bad taste to turn the sand-glass" at all. But, even on that side the Border, the sand-glass was usually constructed for the full hour. Such a glass, copied from the original, occupies a conspicuous position in Dore's well-known engraving from Wilkie's picture of "John Knox preaching before the Lords of the Congregation in St. Andrew's, 1559." A latter specimen of the pulpit hour-glass is shown in Hogarth's "Sleeping Congregation."

George Herbert limited his country parson's sermon to the sixty-minute measure. "The parson," he says, "proceeds not an hour in preaching, because all ages have thought that a competency, and he that profits not in that time will less afterwards." Hooker also mentions an hour as the time for the sermon in devotion. Cranmer cautioned Lathmer "not to tarrel in the pulpit longer than an hour and a half." The two sermons preached by Burgess and Marshall before the House of Commons, on the Fast, Nov. 17, 1640, occupied, together with their improvised prayers, no less than seven hours; and although the two sermons were published by their authors in small duodecimo form, yet, when clipped state, their delivery would occupy five hours. John Howe, who was afterwards chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, was celebrated for similarly long prayers and sermons, reaching over four or five hours, during the time that he was minister of Great Torrington, Devonshire. William Huntington, newly promoted from a coal-hole and a butt, Richard Baxter was generally a long time in delivering his sermon. His sermon before Charless II., July 22, 1660, is stated by Orme to have occupied an hour and a half in its delivery; while C. Stanford, in "The Life and Times of Joseph Alleine," quoting the authority of Sir James Stephen, says that "the sermon could not have been read by the most rapid voice in less than two hours." And the printed sermon would seem to justify this remark; for it occupies seventy closely-printed pages of small quarto; but the authorities just mentioned have overlooked the fact not forth on the sermon's title-page: that it was preached before the King "contractedly;" therefore the Mercy Hunnish's patience was not put to so severe a test as it was when Dr. South preached before him, and stopped his sermon to beg Lord Lauderdale not to move so fast, lest he should awake his Majesty. It was, however, in that sermon of Baxter's (on "The Life of Faith") that the preacher, in speaking of the future state, said, "When you see the things that now you hear of, then you would do anything; oh, then might you have these days again. Sermons would not be too plain or too long."

But so long as we are in the flesh and troubled by its infirmities, we cannot but be troubled by the sermons, "too long to short, "Most written sermons are too long" said the Dean of Canterbury in his excellent and suggestive paper on "Preaching" (Macmillan's Magazine, October 5, 1866); and he might have added that most extemporaneous sermons are even longer. The Rev. R. C. Trench, the Dean of Westminster, has published a book, tells of a Scotch minister who prided himself on setting before his hearers every Sabbath "a bald system of divinity." Such sermons were of little practical usefulness that were both exhaustive and exhausting; but he knew his failing, and said of himself that he would have shortened his sermons had he preached twice daily, instead of once weekly. His Spital sermon before the Lord Mayor and Corporation detained them for three and a half hours; and when he was asked if he was not afraid of tiring it, he replied that he was merely treated by standing so long. He might probably have given with correctness that answer which (according to Dean Milman) Dr. Mitchell, the minister of Marybole and author of the "Harmony of the Four Gospels," gave to the person who asked him if he was not tired after his Sacrament sermon—"No, sae, sae," was the reply, "I'm no tired; but, Lord, hoo tired the fowk will be!" Another sermon, preached by Barrow, in Westminster Abbey, was abbreviated by the Dean of Ely in the first half, at the special request of the Dean, who had caught sight of the bulky manuscript, and was dismayed at the prospect of his fellow-sufferers; but that first portion consumed an hour and a half before it was brought to its close. And on another occasion, in the same place, with the same preacher, the vergers, growing desperate in their desire to turn the twopenny fees they received for showing visitors over the tombs, persuaded the organ-blower to strike up, and drown Dr. Barrow's voice and compel him to stop.

Luther's instruction to a would-be preacher was this—and it could hardly be improved: "Go boldly into the pulpit; then speak out like a man; and if you have nothing to say, "Most written sermons are too long." said the Dean of Canterbury in his excellent and suggestive paper on "Preaching" (Macmillan's Magazine, October 5, 1866); and he might have added that most extemporaneous sermons are even longer. The Rev. R. C. Trench, the Dean of Westminster, has published a book, tells of a Scotch minister who prided himself on setting before his hearers every Sabbath "a bald system of divinity." Such sermons were of little practical usefulness that were both exhaustive and exhausting; but he knew his failing, and said of himself that he would have shortened his sermons had he preached twice daily, instead of once weekly. His Spital sermon before the Lord Mayor and Corporation detained them for three and a half hours; and when he was asked if he was not afraid of tiring it, he replied that he was merely treated by standing so long. He might probably have given with correctness that answer which (according to Dean Milman) Dr. Mitchell, the minister of Marybole and author of the "Harmony of the Four Gospels," gave to the person who asked him if he was not tired after his Sacrament sermon—"No, sae, sae," was the reply, "I'm no tired; but, Lord, hoo tired the fowk will be!" Another sermon, preached by Barrow, in Westminster Abbey, was abbreviated by the Dean of Ely in the first half, at the special request of the Dean, who had caught sight of the bulky manuscript, and was dismayed at the prospect of his fellow-sufferers; but that first portion consumed an hour and a half before it was brought to its close. And on another occasion, in the same place, with the same preacher, the vergers, growing desperate in their desire to turn the twopenny fees they received for showing visitors over the tombs, persuaded the organ-blower to strike up, and drown Dr. Barrow's voice and compel him to stop.

Luther's instruction to a would-be preacher was this—and it could hardly be improved: "Go boldly into the pulpit; then speak out like a man; and if you have nothing to say, the sting of this injunction is in its tail—"Be brief." Let us hope that the Protestant champion's advice may be faithfully followed by the preachers of the future, and we shall not need the general adoption of the Royal Chapel 18-minute pulpit-glass to secure relief to the Queen's sermon-hearing subjects.

Wanted, a Few Principles.

(*The Tomahawk.*)

All people who think and act—and we fear that they are very many—are beginning, slowly and unwillingly, to perceive that the times are somewhat out of joint. We are not referring now to mere alarmists, for we know that such mortals, who never can hear the rumbling of a waggon without being sure that an earthquake is coming, but to those who, when they observe certain phenomena in society, do not try and account for them on some crotchetty theory of their own, but patiently observe and reflect, and so endeavour to trace the effect to the cause. We fear that there is little doubt that the whole of society in this country is in a very rickety state. The indolence and apathy which exist among the upper classes, coupled with a spirit-lessness and a sullen self-indulgence which seem to afford so little real gratification to themselves, that one wonders at such pains to pursue them, simultaneously with the stupid self-satisfaction of those who have only to eat, drink, and be stupid, may incline those who look no further than the surface to think that everything is going on quite pleasantly; but the state of stuffed dissontent and hatred of existing institutions—to say nothing of that open defiance of the laws, and unhesitating adoption of violence as the ordinary method of expressing their desire for, or a dislike to, anything which distinguish the lower classes—cannot but cause grave anxiety to all who take any pains to study the social condition of their country. Recognising, as we do, this very grave condition of things, we look around to see if any section of our countrymen are making any serious attempt to remedy it. It is impossible that any fight against injustice or abuses, especially when smothered by a long existence, can be carried on without earnestness.

Now the only political party who seem to us to possess this indispensable quality are the extreme Radicals, not to say Democrats. But there are others who refuse to believe that a panacea for all existing evils can be found in Manhood Suffrage and Vote by Ballot, and who are perseveringly and zealously striving to reform those social abuses which are the root of much on the fair fame of this country, and which possess a grave reality, before which the grievances of political enthusiasts shrink into insignificance. We only wish that these two parties would work together, for we believe their end to be the same, though unfortunately the extreme Radicals refuse to believe that there is a straight road to their object, and prefer making several experiments by different circuitous routes, which may lead they know not whither.

It appears to us that the real cause of the plague-spots which are forcing themselves into notice through the whitewash with which we assiduously endeavour to conceal them, is the utter want of principles which distinguishes the upper and middle and lower classes. We do not mean to say for one moment that this virtuous age can vie with others whose vices we contrive to detect in all their hideous deformity through the illuminated mists of time; for men and women did wrong then, and denied it in they never professed virtue; but it has been reserved for this enlightened age to invent a system of morality which invests the vices that are at once pleasant and profitable, quit of propriety, which easily passes muster with a respectable before a lethargic conscience, and enjoys such ample recognition at the hands of the majority of our fellow creatures, who, enjoying the advantages of the deceptive themselves, are not in a hurry to reveal the trick. There are many societies being formed every day for various purposes—moral, benevolent, and commercial; for, then, some enterprising individuals, who are sufficiently sincere in their faithfulness to fear a bubble, establish a Society from the Promotion of Pure Morality, and we venture to say, that if they only contrive to obtain a very few members, they will do more to destroy those evils, the existence of which few deny, but still fewer dare to face, than many of those most excellent institutions which lose sight of morality and religion in a vehement sectarianism. When vulgar cavilling after notoriety ceases to be accepted as patriotism—when dishonesty, whether practised by a petty tradesman or a wholesale dealer, ceases to be called commercial industry—when selfishness ceases to be is not required as a necessary accomplishment of every girl who aspires to enter society—when slow torture of the poor and helpless is no longer dignified by the name of administrative economy—when organized assassination is no longer sanctified as martyrdom—then, and not till then, shall we be able to acknowledge with truth that Reform in this country is anything more than the plaything of political charlatans, or the crowbars of designing traitors.

The Fallacy of the Chinese Census.

(*From the "London and China Herald."*)

At the risk of being deemed crotchetty, we feel compelled to record our conviction, notwithstanding all Jesuits and other missionaries have written, travellers published, Blue-books systematised, and diplomatists advanced, that nothing tangible, reliable, or practicable, is known in England about China in the general acceptation of the term. We mean to say that with respect to that country Europe was in the first place put on the wrong scent, and has continued ever since to follow it up. The Empire of China is a grand humbug! in our opinion, as antiquity and altered course being more delusions. We would have it understood that we denounce all ideas of stabling hobbies—our convictions on the subject before us are derived from the logic of what we deem and subject facts, and the following are the arguments on which they are based.

The capacity of China has been tested by commerce on several points in such a manner as to form undoubted data to found conclusions on. For instance, when the discovery of gold in California and Australia created the same emigration fever in China as it did elsewhere, what was the result? A considerable excitement existed for some time, and every available vessel was taken up to run sport the gold hunters. But what did it all amount to, taking figures as a guide? Certainly not, at its wildest period, to one tenth the ordinary amount of the emigration returns of Liverpool. Take the article cotton again. On the failure of supplies from the United States, the markets of China, like all others, were resorted to. Now, on that occasion it might have been reasonably expected that the resources of China would have stood a good pull—but what was the result? Every port and petty sea-port place in China were thoroughly ransacked, the demand and venal actually trebled the price, and the whole quantity obtained during the four years of the American war did not amount, altogether to one-fifth of the average yield of the United States! So clean was the sweep, that the price of cotton in China it still more than double what it was before the American war. We think these facts about cotton tend powerfully to display the fallacy of the hitherto accepted population census of China, for certainly all Chinese, rich or poor, are prepared to grasp at the ordinary method of expressing their desire for, or a dislike to, anything which distinguish the lower classes—cannot but cause grave anxiety to all who take any pains to study the social condition of their country. Recognising, as we do, this very grave condition of things, we look around to see if any section of our countrymen are making any serious attempt to remedy it. It is impossible that any fight against injustice or abuses, especially when smothered by a long existence, can be carried on without earnestness.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

War in Japan.

From a private letter received yesterday, per *United Service*, from Shanghai, it appears that just before the sailing of the *Ganges* from Yokohama, the *Foolsoay* came in, bringing the news of fighting in every quarter around Osaca. Several naval engagements had taken place, and general disorder reigned, in which those opposed to the Government appears to have had the worst of it. Destruction of life and property is said to be very great. Business was at a complete standstill in Hiogo, and much property stored in Satsuma's godowns, belonging to foreigners, has been burned by the Tycoon's soldiers.

The Return to Town.

(*London Review.*)

Impressionable young gentlemen, who have been compelled to spend the summer months with some brief holiday, in Whitehall or Pall Mall, are growing by turns hot and cold as they think of certain delicious creatures who will soon be in town. The fashionable journalist dreams of walking up and down Regent-street arm-in-arm with Mr. Disraeli, and learning from him all those secrets of future diplomacy which the Chancellor of the Exchequer is so ready to disclose. The electric influence of the fashionable preacher is growing weak for want of those charged batteries of feminine sympathy from which he was wont to draw his supplies of evangelical magnetism. The brilliant advocate is disgusted to see his eloquence lie unheeded in dingy newspaper-columns, not a solitary compliment accruing to him from his clubbed periods. The professional wit is crammed with pretty sayings; feels it impossible to study and gather together any more; and fancies that if society does not come soon his safety-valve will discharge his prosodiacic efforts into some assemblage of inappreciative and envious bachelors. And while the town has been preparing for the country, the country has been preparing for the town.

Down in the lone counties, separated from her kind, surrounded by men who have just sufficient intellect to comet the murder of phenomena they have shot in the forenoon, and just sufficient manner to try to keep awake in the drawing-room after dinner, the belle of the approaching season sits impatient. She has tried her strength once or twice on the rough material around her; but she has grown weary of testing a razor by hacking a hedge. It is no pleasure to her to experiment on country gentlemen who, in a few passages, become as nervous as a shoulder of mutton struck by lightning. She turns her e

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Down in the lone cottage, separated from her kind, surrounded by men who have just sufficient intellect to count the number of pheasants they have shot in the forenoon, and just sufficient manner to try to keep awake in the drawing-room after dinner, the belle of the approaching season sits impatient. She has tried her strength once or twice on the rough material around her; but she has grown weary of testing a mere by-blower a bodge. It is no pleasure to her to experiment on country gentlemen who, in a few passages, become as nervous as a shoulder of mutton struck by lightning. She turns her eyes towards London, and from afar she sniffs the coming carriage. And in the mean time she arranges the scenery, music, and costume for the expected theatrical combat. When all the men have gone out shooting, and all the women gone with the parson's wife to visit an interesting cottager, she educates herself in a drapery before the big-mirror in the house. Unfortunately, she has no longer advantages of a sweeping train, by which artists and walking-ladies have won the heart of a generous public; but, on the other hand, if she possess anything of a figure, she has an opportunity of cultivating the most charming of statuesque *poses*, particularly if her dress have appropriate ornament. There are many killing attitudes to be learnt, also, at the piano, for the benefit of the slender-young person in a swallow-tail, who prides himself on being able to make himself heard in the midst of the strummers under. These attitudes enable her to carry on the conversation without speaking, which is a dangerous experiment in places with which she is not well acquainted. And there is nothing she cannot convey in a smile, a glance, a gesture, especially while playing those *con expressione* passages which prepare the heart of her victim for the fatal stab. All this she mentally rehearses down in the dreary solitudes of Lord Hoppergallop's country-house, until the anticipation of the combat and the conquest flushes her cheek, and awakens a generous sparkle in her eye. To such a pitch has the education of lovely woman been brought. She is no longer the doll of a whisnam, nor the child-like ornament of a harem, nor the fictitious queen of a self-conscious chivalry, nor the representative of a half-pitied and tolerated gentler sex. She is able to take care of herself and more. Nay, she assumes the offensive and becomes a terror and a scourge to her old oppressors.

But even at this moment she cannot expect the coming winter to afford her an uninterrupted course of slaughter and triumph. That would be an illusion; and she is too well bred to believe in illusions. She knows that here and there the grinning dandy of the period whom she delights to "matter," will have grimed and dawdled too long, be too well skilled in the arts of the tournament, and may even discomfort her signally. The least that can happen in such a case is an empty clash of arms and mutual withdrawal. She knows this, but she does not care to speculate upon it. The season is one of hope, not of calm calculation or of concurrence. The people are beginning to gather, the gentlemen of the orchestra are tuning their violins, the stage-managers are running hither and thither to see that all is in readiness. She is trying on the new costumes which promise to make the winter performances more brilliant than ever, and her dresser has just brought her to submit a new arrangement of hair. With all this before her, how can we venture to throw a cloud over her dreams? Instead of a thousand victories, shall we consider the possibility of her beginning to tremble, and grow faint before the eyes of some slim, fair-haired youth, a younger son, with four or five hundred a year and the remotest chances of ever having anything more? Shall we even suggest the horror of relations and the fury of her parents over this ignominious capitulation? We have heard of some similar tragic terminations—so often and unexpected—to a great winter campaign; but the prospect is too painful, with so many adventurers on the point of coming up from the country to try their luck, for us to dwell upon it at greater length.

An Indian Tragedy.

(From the "Bombay Gazette.")

From time to time our readers have no doubt seen paragraphs in the Indian journals about a tribe called Waghurs, who for a year or two have on frequent occasions disturbed the peace of the inhabitants of different parts of Kattywar and the Gackwar's territories, and been chased about from place to place by troops under the command of British officers, always on the eve of being "suppressed," but ever like a gentleman who, in a few passages, becomes so nervous as a shoulder of mutton struck by lightning. She turns her eyes towards London, and from afar she sniffs the coming carriage. And in the mean time she arranges the scenery, music, and costume for the expected theatrical combat. When all the men have gone out shooting, and all the women gone with the parson's wife to visit an interesting cottager, she educates herself in a drapery before the big-mirror in the house. Unfortunately, she has no longer advantages of a sweeping train, by which artists and walking-ladies have won the heart of a generous public; but, on the other hand, if she possess anything of a figure, she has an opportunity of cultivating the most charming of statuesque *poses*, particularly if her dress have appropriate ornament. There are many killing attitudes to be learnt, also, at the piano, for the benefit of the slender-young person in a swallow-tail, who prides himself on being able to make himself heard in the midst of the strummers under. These attitudes enable her to carry on the conversation without speaking, which is a dangerous experiment in places with which she is not well acquainted. And there is nothing she cannot convey in a smile, a glance, a gesture, especially while playing those *con expressione* passages which prepare the heart of her victim for the fatal stab. All this she mentally rehearses down in the dreary solitudes of Lord Hoppergallop's country-house, until the anticipation of the combat and the conquest flushes her cheek, and awakens a generous sparkle in her eye. To such a pitch has the education of lovely woman been brought. She is no longer the doll of a whisnam, nor the child-like ornament of a harem, nor the fictitious queen of a self-conscious chivalry, nor the representative of a half-pitied and tolerated gentler sex. She is able to take care of herself and more. Nay, she assumes the offensive and becomes a terror and a scourge to her old oppressors.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hongkong, Saturday Evening.

Considerable activity both speculative and legitimate has prevaded the Drug market to-day. New Patna under the influence of a good native demand has further advanced, and more than recovered from its lowest point. Against transactions at $663 on the morning of the 7th instant, on credit terms, sales have to-day been made as high as $682½. It is found to be heavier in weight by about eight to nine catties than the old drug. Old has been placed at $673 on cash terms, and $675 on credit, and three weeks' time. Second sales new Patna on three weeks' time to arrive has changed hands at $672½, at which it closes firm, with more buyers than sellers. Benares opened in the morning at $670, and closed as high $672 with sales to the Chinese. Old may be quoted at $672½ to $675. Close upon 1,000 chests of old and new Drug of the first sales may be estimated as having passed from one hand to another since the arrival of the *Glen Alpine*, and of this amount, 500 chests may be safely estimated as already cleared out of the market. At the close, the market is still tending upward, and any delay in the arrival of the *Gleaggle* will further strengthen the market. There has not been much disposition on the part of the Chinese to deal in Malwa. Holders are somewhat anxious to realize on easier terms, for cash, but with scarcely any buyers, even at $725 for first class drug. The closing quotations to-day are—New Patna $682½ to $685, New Benares $672½ to $675, Old Patna $711 to $723, Old Benares $670 to $672½, Malwa $725 to $727½.

In the other markets there is but little doing. There have been a few sales of piece goods, but there is nothing special to remark with regard to these. The market continues weak, with a continual downward tendency, the ideas of all buyers being systematically for lower prices than are asked them. Sales include 1500 pieces 8½ Grey Shirting, at $2.00, 600 pieces 9-lbs. at $3.60, 1000 pieces 7-lb. T-Cloths at $1.32½, 1000 pieces Scarlet Chintz at $2.35, and 500 pieces assorted Long Ells at $8.50. Cotton remains quiet, with a limited business doing. The amounts moved off to-day embrace 150 bales Bengal staple at $14.55. There has not been much doing in Produce, and beyond the sales reported below, we hear of nothing doing. In the share market, old Bank continues in steady demand, and there are anxious buyers at 18per cent. premium, and also of new at 2 per cent. premium. There is nothing doing in any other shares.

MONDAY MORNING, 10 A.M.

Patna $687½ to $690, quoted cash; Patna 2nd sales $682½, buyers on time to arrive; Patna old $675; Benares new, 3680, quoted sellers; old $672½ to $675; Malwa $725, sellers. Market for Bengal Drug excited.

SALES ON FEBRUARY 8TH, 1868.

As reported by Chinese.

T Cloth, 900 pieces, at $2.32, by Siemssen & Co. to Hongkong merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 30 bales, at $16.50, by Parsee merchant to Macao merchant.

Long Ells, 500 pieces, at $8.50, by Gibb, Livingston & Co. to Tak Loong.

Grey Shirtings, 500 pieces, $2.35, by Gibb, Livingston & Co. to Mo-koong.

Sallpe'r, 500 piculs, at $5.75, by Remedios & Co. to Hongkong merchant.

Silk Handkerchiefs, 60 dozen, at $33.50, by Hagedorn to Lincoln.

Cuttlefish, 10 cases, at $45.00, by Po-sum to Canton merchant.

Brown Sugar, 200 bags, at $2.55, by Kwong-chun-tai to travelling merchant.

Wheat Flour, 200 bales, at $1.62, by Wing-kee to travelling merchant.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $40.00, by Fook-yuen-loong to Canton merchant.

Wheat Flour, 500 bales, at $1.62, by Kwong-chun-chung to travelling merchant.

Tobacco, 50 bales, at $8.00, by Fook-wing-loong to travelling merchant.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

Hongkong, February 8th.

OPIUM.—Patna. Cash, $675 to $685; old, $670 to $675, sales.

BENARES, Cash, new, $670 to $680; old, 3665, sales.

MALWA, Cash, $725, sales.

On time, Patna, new, $682½; old, $672½, sales.

2nd Sales Patna, new, $672½, sales.

COTTON.—Japan, nominal; Ningpo, nominal; Shanghai, &c., $18 to $24; Bengal, $15 to $21; Bombay, $16 to $22, sales.

RICE.—Bengal and Manila, none; Siam, Saigon, Rangoon, &c., $1.45 to $2, sales.

EXCHANGE.—Bank Bills on Calcutta at 3 days' sight, 2/9½ 8d., large sales. On Bombay at 3 days' sight, 2/8 8d., large sales. On London at 6 months' sight, 4/3d sales.

GOLD LEAF.—$23.50 to $23.60, sales.

STORE.—9½ per cent. premium, some. Bar Silver, 1½ per cent. premium, offered.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Co.'s Shares, 12 per cent. premium old, 2 per cent. premium new, firm.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s Shares, 25 per cent. premium, old; 14 per cent. premium new, offered.

Hongkong Gas Co.'s Shares,—$40 per Share, ($10) quoted.

Union Dock Company's Shares.—20 per cent. discount, quoted.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamer Co.'s Shares,—18 per cent. discount, quoted.

China Traders' Insurance Co.'s Shares,—$100 per share premium, quoted.

THE Steamers *Prince Albert* and *Sir James Jeejeebhoy* are WITHDRAWN from the Canton River as Night Boats until further notice.

tf 2685 Hongkong, 18th November, 1867.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE, IN POCKET FORM.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Goods, object of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation. Price $2.50.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

Apply to Mr. BELL, *Daily Press Office.*

Hongkong, 19th May, 1868.

A CARD.

TH. H. ELMENHORST, JR. SHIPBROKER.

tf 2404 Hongkong, 12th November, 1864.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, *Hollywood Road*, next door to the HOTEL DE EUROPE.

tf 661 Hongkong, 12th March, 1867.

WILLIAM HOBSON & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, and AUCTIONEERS, Osaca and Hiogo, Japan.

tf 90 14th January, 1868.

MR. JOHN THOMSON, PHOTOGRAPHER.

BEGS to intimate that he will visit Hongkong by the next French Mail.

tf 227 Saigon, 28th January, 1868.

TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Just Arrived, and For Sale,

A FEW Complete Sets of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, with instructions; apply to FLOYD & Co., *Photographers.*

1m 116 Hongkong, 17th January, 1868.

THE advertiser, WONG-SEE-PING, a native of Canton, who has been more than twenty years school-master in this Colony, and who has some knowledge of the English, is now desirous of giving Chinese lessons to Foreigners wishing to learn the language. Address W.S.P., *Daily Press Office.*

4w 137 Hongkong, 20th January, 1868.

W. M. DOLAN, SAIL MAKER, &c., Duddell Street, *Opposite the French Consulate.*

tf 631 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1866.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS & SHIP MASTERS PATERSON & HANDLEY, House and Ship Plumbers, Copper and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters, 16, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, AND Aeheong's Yard, Praya West.

tf 2235 Hongkong, 1st October, 1867.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON.

Via Singapore, Penang and Mauritius, via the Cape, should sufficient inducement offer.

THE British steamer "AJAX," Kidd, Master, expected from Shanghai about the 15th, will be dispatched hence on or about TUESDAY, the 18th instant, and Cargo can now be engaged, conditionally, at the following rates of Freight:—

Tea, £3.10 per ton, 40 feet.

Silk, £40.

General Cargo (to be stowed entirely apart from Tea) at the usual proportionate scale.

Cargo will be taken from Canton and Macao at a through rate (£5) per ton over the above rates, exclusive of transhipping expenses, if incurred.

For further particulars regarding Freight and passage, apply to BIRLEY & Co.

1m 250 Hongkong, 9th February, 1868.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque "SANTA ANA," Garito, Master, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 249 Hongkong, 8th February, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Clipper-ship "JAMES GUTHRIE," 820 Tons Register, Johnson, Master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BOSMAN & Co.

tf 107 Hongkong, 16th January, 1868.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Hamburg Barque "CERES," Lorenzen, Master, 388 Tons Register, will load at Whampoa for the above Port, and has room for a limited amount of cargo; for which apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 42 Hongkong, 6th January, 1868.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE British ship "JOSHUA BATES," Captain Sydserff, having nearly all her Cargo engaged, will be in ordinary dispatched for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

tf 7 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 French barque "CASIMIR DELAVIGNE," Capt. Godreuil, daily expected from Yokohama, of 425 Tons Register, or 10,000 piculs carrying capacity.

LEMYNAN, BROTHERS & Co.

tf 247 Hongkong, 6th February, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 French Barque "OCEAN," Capt. Hugues, of 575 Tons Register, or 13,000 piculs carrying capacity. Apply to

LEMYNAN, BROTHERS & Co.,

Agents for Owners, French Barque *Ocean*,

tf 211 Hongkong, 1st February, 1868.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility for Repairing and Sparring Vessels, Cleaning and Painting from Stains and Rendering Refined.

STEAM MACHINERY AND BOILERS.

Their large GRANITE DOCK is 307 feet in length, fitted with a Caisson Gate, and with a Centrifugal steam-pump of great power, enabling despatch in all states of the tides. At average spring tides this Dock can receive vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet, and during the Autumn and Winter Months, 18 feet. Their two smaller Docks also built of Granite, can receive vessels drawing 12 to 13 feet.

The Premises comprise a large SMITHY AND BOILER SHOP, CARPENTERS AND BOAT BUILDERS' SHOPS, An ENGINEERS' WORKSHOP, fitted with Lathes and other Tools driven by steam.

AN IRON FOUNDRY for castings up to 5 Tons weight, and a BRASS FOUNDRY.

The different departments are superintended by experienced Europeans, viz.—ENGINEER, BLACKSMITH, and SHIPWRIGHT.

The Company keep on hand Copper and Metal Sheathing, Spars, Timber, Paints for Iron Vessels, and all material for Dockyard use.

A DRY GODOWN for reception of stores of vessels requiring to discharge them.

Good Quarters for Officers of ships under repair in the Docks.

tf 2358 Amoy, 16th December, 1867.

BIELFELD & ZACHARIAE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN TOBACCO AND CIGARS, *Queen's Road, No. 88,* Opposite the P. & O. Co.'s Gate.

tf 2222 Hongkong, 27th September, 1867.

ANDREW MILLAR, HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER, *No. 1, Queen's Road East.*

SHEET COPPER AND COPPER PIPE, Assorted Sizes and Thickness.

SHEET BRASS and BRASS PIPE, Assorted Sizes and Thickness.

SHEET LEAD and LEAD PIPE, Assorted Sizes and Thickness.

BRAZING SOLDER and BORAX.

Stuffing Box and Plain Plug, FLANGE COCKS.

STEAM WHISTLES, Assorted Sizes and Patterns.

Engine-room GONGS and BELLS, Assorted Sizes and Patterns.

TALLOW and WATER SYPHONGES.

Ship's Common and Double Valve WATER CLOSETS.

IRON, STEEL, COPPER, and BRASS WIRE, Assorted Sizes.

Brass Castings, Executed on Moderate Terms.

House Water Closets, Urinals, and Wash Hand Basins, in Earthenware and Enamelled Iron, fixed on the most improved principles, and at moderate Terms.

tf 216 Hongkong, 21st February, 1868.

FOR SALE.

FINE Copenhagen BUTTER, in Tins of 28 lbs. nett, and by the pound.

Prime Dutch HERRINGS, in Fusts 2 dozen.

ANCHOVIES, At FREEBERG, RODATZ & Co.

tf 194 Hongkong, 29th January, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED PER "*ALBERT VICTOR*" *(Direct from London).*

DESSERT CLARET in cases one dozen each

CHATEAU MARGAUX, $15.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE, $15.

CHATEAU D'YSSAN, $8.

Also.

Breakfast CLARET, $8.

G. DUROSE & Co.

1m 215 Hongkong, 1st February, 1868.

FOR SALE A Set of Double PONY HARNESS very complete, and handsome, best London make. Price $80.

Apply at the Office of this Paper.

tf 2768 Hongkong, 5th November, 1868.

"STAG" HOTEL, *Queen's Road.*

EDMUND R. HOLMES, PROPRIETOR.

ON SALE, just landed, ex *Red Riding Hood*, Bass' BEER in Pints and Quarts.

BARCLAY'S PORTER in Pints and Quarts.

Bottled by CAMERON & SANDERS.

Bass' BEER in Kilderkins.

Bass' BEER in Hogsheads.

BARCLAY'S PORTER in Hogsheads.

BOOTH'S OLD TOM.

Prime YORK HAMS.

EDMUND R. HOLMES, *Importer,*

tf 2911 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

Vessels Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON	Ajax (str.)	Kidd	Whampoa	Birley & Co.	on or about the 18th inst.
NEW YORK	Ceres	Lorenzen	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	Joshua Bates	Sydserff	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	James Guthrie	Johnson	Hongkong	Bosman & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Garito	Garito	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Sri King (str.)	Sri King	Hongkong	Augustine, Heard & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, HABERDASHERS TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

Have pleasure in announcing to their Customers that their AUTUMN and WINTER STOCKS are now complete, forming the largest they have ever offered.

SAYLE & Co. would call particular attention to the undermentioned Departments, viz.—

FURNISHING.

PELT TAPESTRY AND BRUSSELS CARPETS.

HEARTH-RUGS.

WOOL AND COCOA MATS.

FLOOR-CLOTHS, &c.

ALL WOOL DAMASKS, AND REPS.

CURTAIN AND FURNITURE CORDS TRIMMINGS, &c.

MUSLIN AND LACE WINDOW-CURTAINS.

PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE-COVERS.

DAMASK NAPKINS AND CLOTHS, in all sizes.

COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS, in every width.

HUCKABACK & TURKISH TOWELS.

HOSIERY.

COTTON, LISLE, SILK, MERINO, AND LAMBSWOOL SOCKS.

MERINO AND LAMBSWOOL VESTS AND PANTS.

LONG-CLOTH AND CRIMEAN SHIRTS

PAJAMAS, &c.

SILK AND CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

SCARVES, TIES, AND COLLARS, of the newest styles.

LARGE SIZE RAILWAY RUGS.

MAUD SCARVES, &c.

HATS.

GENTS' DRAB AND BLACK SHELL HATS.

BLACK PARIS AND DRAB BEAVER DRESS HATS.

BLACK AND DRAB FELT HATS, the latest shapes.

TWEED & CLOTH TRAVELLING HATS

SCOTCH CAPS, &c.

TAILORING.

The Tailoring and Cloth Departments are well supplied with

BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHS.

WITNEYS, BEAVERS, MELTONS, &c.

FANCY DOESKINS, BUCKSKINS, TWEEDS, BEDFORD CORDS, FANCY VESTINGS, &c., &c.

Gentlemen may rely upon a perfect fit in the shortest possible time.

WALKING-STICKS, SILK UMBRELLAS CAPS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, &c.

tf 2194 Hongkong, 25th September, 1867.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Marchant Navy / Navy Boiled / Long Plug / Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, AROUBIE & COLLIN'S and LAMMAY & Co.'s Association Vinicole.

CLARET, Real CHATEAU MARGAUX.

Do. HAUT BAGES.

Do. L. EPRAUNE DUROC.

BRANDY, HENNESSY'S and MARTEL'S, in 1 dozen Cases.

BEER and PORTER, in Bottle.

BUTTER, (PLAIT'S) in Kegs.

Also,

A quantity of IRON COLUMNS, Yellow METAL, 20/28 ozs., with NAILS. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Opposite the P. & O. Co.'s Gate.

tf 2363 Hongkong, 13th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

100 Barrels PRIME PORK. 100 Barrels MESS BEEF. Apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

tf 59 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

THE desirable PROPERTY on *Queen's Road*, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KERSELY & Co.

For particulars, apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

tf 2032 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

FOR SALE

A SMALL Printing and Lithographic PRESS, with all requisites and fittings, COPPER DYE for Programmes, &c., &c.

Very complete and useful, and will be sold cheap. JAMES CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 135 Hongkong, 29th January, 1868.

FOR SALE

AT the *West Point* FOUNDRY and MACHINE SHOP, SHEET COPPER, 30 by 60 by 1 and 8.

SPRAY and VACUUM GUAGES.

GUAGE GLASSES, all sizes.

SALINOMETERS.

BAR and ANGLE IRON of sizes.

LOCOMOTIVE and THORNYCROFT BOILER IRON PLATES.

Also,

1 Pair of CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, suitable for Dock purposes.

ILLINGWORTH & Co.

tf 2540 Hongkong, 6th November, 1867.

HOSTETTER, SMITH AND DEAN, IMPORTERS OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ACIDS, DYE STUFFS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PERFUMERY, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Pacific Depot for HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, San Francisco, California.

3m 109 San Francisco, 4th December, 1867.

FOR SALE

150 Cases Marthes' AROMATIC BITTERS, superior quality.

100 Cases SHERRY.

100 Cases PORT.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN.

tf 80 Hongkong, 14th January, 1868.

FOR SALE

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, complete.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN.

tf 87 Hongkong, 14th January, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Small Assortment of best quality LEFAUCHEUX's French-loading POWLING-PIECES, in Cases, with Ammunition complete.

LEFAUCHEUX'S REVOLVERS and SALOON RIFLES, with Cartridges.

LEFAUCHEUX'S SWISS RIFLES, for Target Shooting.

C. HOORSTETTER.

tf 2396 Hongkong, 17th October, 1867.

For Sale.

250 CASES Superfine OLIVE OIL, from Nice.

200 Cases Best quality of VERMOUTH NUILLY PRAT.

50 Cases ABSYNTHE, NUILLY PRAT.

20 Cases French WINE BITTERS, in Quarts.

50 Cases FRUITS AU JUS, assorted.

An Invoice of the well-known French BUTTER, in Bottles, of excellent quality.

French CHOCOLATE, Plain.

Dutch CHOCOLATE, flavored with Vanille.

GELATINE, in Packages to suit.

French Mustard, VANILLA BEANS, in Tins.

ANCHOVIES in Bottle, COD ROES, LAMPREY, *à la Matelotte*; and a large assortment of every description of French PATÉS, TRUFFES, in Bottles, of excellent quality.

Also

ROUSSILLON WINE, in Cask.

BANDOL WINE, in Cask.

NARBONNE WINE in Cask.

CHATEAUX LA FITTE, LE ROSE, LATOUR, MARGAUX, ST. JULIEN and other Brands in Cases.

Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, and in Half-Pints.

CHARLES LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2794 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.

300 BARRELS Fresh California FLOUR At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2785 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.

500 CASES Genuine Schiedam GIN, mark *NSBD*.

50 Cases *AYH* in White Bottles, Genuine Brand. At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2786 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.

For Southern Cross and other late arrivals.

BASS'S ALE in Pints and Quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.

BARCLAY & Co.'s STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.

BASS'S ALE, in Draught.

BARCLAY & Co.'s in Draught.

SHERRIES, PORT, HENNESSY'S BRANDY, GINGER-WINE, GINGER-BRANDY, OLD TOM, Irish and Scotch WHISKEY, &c. &c. &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2788 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.

Ex late arrivals.

PRIME California CHEESE.

Prime Guernsey do.

Prime Californian BUTTER.

100 Barrels Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.

Prime Westphalia HAMS At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2363 Hongkong, 13th December, 1867.

EX MAIL STEAMER.

LYON SAUSAGES, in best condition.

Assorted French CONFECTIONERY.

Malaga RAISINS, in Bottles.

ALMONDS, in shells.

Peeled ALMONDS, in Tins and Bottles.

BLEME FIGS, in Tins.

PRUNES, in Bottle.

Smoked Pommerian GOOSE BREASTS.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2934 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1867.

FOR SALE

Ex The Tweed, Albert Victor and Late Arrivals.

RUBBER and CANVAS LEADING HOSE.

TUCK'S RUBBER PACKING.

ENGINE BELTING, RIGGING SCREWS, POLICE HORNS, ASSORTED FILES, ENGINEER'S HAMMERS, FORCES and VICES.

T. and D. Henry's 1st quality CANVAS for SAILS, CLEANING, BEST MERCHANT NAVY CANVAS, REPAIRING CANVAS.

HEMP PACKING, WICKING, HEMP and COTTON TWINE.

YORK HAMS, CHEDDAR CHEESE, CORN MEAL, HOMINY.

Also, a fine Invoice of TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

1m 167 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1868.

FOR SALE.

COPPER SHEATHING, from 16 to 28 oz., with NAILS.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

1m 179 Hongkong, 27th January, 1868.

CHRISTMAS STORES.

Ex *Grethem*, Captain Lund, to arrive at *The Tunnel*.

FOR SALE.

FINE BLOOM MUSCATELS, in 7 lbs. Boxes.

Fine MUSCATELS and ALMONDS, in 2 lbs. Bottles.

Fine ZANTE CURRANTS, in 2, 4 and 7 lbs. Packages.

Fine PUDDING RAISINS, in 2 lbs. Bottles.

MINCE MEAT, CANDIED PEEL, PLUM PUDDINGS.

Preserved OX TONGUES, in Tin, Spiced or Pickled.

JAMS, JELLIES, Potted MEATS, GAME, &c., &c.

HAMS, CHEESE, BUTTER, BACON.

SAUCES, CAPERS, PICKLES, PIE FRUITS, TART FRUITS, MUSHROOMS, MACCARONI, VERMICHELLI, Oxford and Cambridge SAUSAGES.

Fine Crystallized Lump and Crushed SUGAR.

And an assortment of other GOODS.

LIQUORS.

Very Superior CHAMPAGNE of the finest quality.

Fine Creamy Old PORT, very superior.

Fine Pale SHERRY. Old HENNESSY Pale BRANDY. Old Tom GIN, Prime Scotch WHISKEY, Old Jamaica RUM, Orange and Aromatic BITTERS, &c.

Very Superior Dinner and Breakfast CLARET.

Bass's and Allsopp's PALE ALE, in Pints and Quarts.

GUINNESS'S and BARCLAY'S STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.

The whole of the above for sale, at the most reasonable terms. Apply to

FAWCETT & Co.

tf 2912 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

GEORGE F. SILVESTER, SEEDSMAN, Importer and Dealer in all kinds of VEGETABLE, FLOWER, FIELD, FRUIT AND TREE SEEDS.

Garden Tools, Plants, Trees, &c.,

No. 317, WASHINGTON STREET, *Between Battery and Front,*

SAN FRANCISCO, California.

3m 102 San Francisco, 4th December, 1867

LEATHER AND SADDLES.

OF every description, suitable for the Chinese Markets.

For Sale in quantities to suit, by

MAIN & WINCHESTER, San Francisco, California.

3m 101 San Francisco, 4th December, 1867

FOR SALE.

SAUERKRAUT, French Brands, Red CABBAGE, AND Dutch VEGETABLES, } In small Kegs.

And now landing ex *San Lorenzo*, Manila COFFEE, New Crop.

Do. CORDAGE.

PETERSEN BROTHERS & Co.

tf 3024 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

COAL AT NINGPO.

STEAMERS can be supplied with COAL under Shanghai prices. A supply always on hand.

DAVIDSON & Co.

tf 80 Ningpo, 6th January, 1868.

For Sale.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!!

GREAT SACRIFICES!!!

SPLENDID BARGAINS!!!

MÜLLER & CLAUSSEN

BEG to announce that they are SELLING OFF their stock of the undermentioned GOODS at Invoice prices, consisting of—

Black Cloth Dress FROCK and WALKING COATS.

Melton and Angola WALKING, SHOOTING and SACK COATS.

Melton and Witney YACHT JACKETS and OVER COATS.

Alpaca and Merino COATS.

Black Dress TROUSERS.

Fancy Buckskin, Angola, and Tweed TROUSERS.

Alpaca and Merino TROUSERS.

White and Colored LINEN TROUSERS.

Black Dress VESTS.

Buckskin and Angola VESTS.

Merino and Alpaca VESTS.

White MARCELLA and LINEN VESTS.

Colored LINEN VESTS.

A large lot of PIECE GOODS, comprising:

Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS and DOESKINS.

MELTONS, BUCKSKINS, ANGOLAS, TWEEDS, and FLANNELS, Of this Season's Patterns.

Also a New Assortment of HOSIERY and SHIRTS, of—

LONG CLOTH, with LINEN FRONT.

Silk and Wool SHIRTS.

Crimean SHIRTS.

Merino, Cotton, Lambswool, and Flannel DRAWERS and UNDER VESTS.

Merino, Cotton and Lambswool HALF HOSE.

Ladies' COTTON HOSE.

Dent's Kid and Driving GLOVES.

COLLARS, SCARFS, TIES, Chiborn BELTS, and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Christy's Silk, Shell and Felt HATS, in the Newest Shapes.

Dawson's BOOTS and SHOES.

UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS, Cloth and Hair BRUSHES.

PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS.

And a great variety of other GOODS.

MÜLLER AND CLAUSSEN, *Queen's Road.*

tf 245 Hongkong, 5th February, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE and carefully selected Assortment of the Newest Designs in Fancy Silks for DRESSES.

Black and Fancy-colored DRESS SILKS and MOIRE ANTIQUE.

Plain POPLINS in large variety.

A large assortment of the Newest and Choicest Shades in SILKS, VELVETS, and CLOTH MANTLES.

MERINOS, Black and all Fancy Colours.

LINENS in all Colours.

A Choice Stock of Plain and Fancy CLOTHS, suitable for the approaching Season.

LINEN POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain and Coloured.

Woollen and Cotton SOCKS.

French BOOTS.

All the Newest Shapes in FELT HATS (CHRISTY'S).

Gentlemen's SHIRTS.

FURNITURE DAMASKS.

Lace CURTAINS, Family SHEETINGS, Damask TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Turkish TOWELS, Printed CALICO, &c., &c.

A large assortment of CRINOLINES.

Extracts.

Billiards.

(From the "Saturday Review.")

It is somewhat humiliating to reflect that eminence cannot be attained, even in the art of knocking about three ivory balls with a stick, without the devotion of a lifetime. It is the more humiliating when we consider that in the prosecution of this art not the slightest mental effort is required. Neither chess nor whist can be played, even moderately well, by an arrant fool; but a billiard table will be found in every well-conducted lunatic asylum in the kingdom. Billiards is, in fact, the exact antithesis to chess. The latter brings into play one of the rarest powers of the human mind—the power, namely, of provision, by which future results are clearly brought within the range of mental vision, and in accordance with which they are inevitably accomplished. The former requires a well-strung and well-disciplined condition of body, so that between hand and eye the most perfect sympathy exist. Chess is a contest of brains; billiards, of steady nerves and correct eyesight. Chess is a great mental, billiards a great manual, effort. And despite all practice and all proficiency, the best billiard-players will always be ready to acknowledge that what they actually perform falls very far short of what they see and know ought to be performed. The reason is simply that a human being can by no amount of hard work convert himself into a machine, and by nothing short of machinery can the operations of billiards be brought to perfection. Take, for example, the spot stroke, that crucial test of a billiard-player. Only one man has ever played it with any famous success, and, we believe, on one occasion only, has that player made a hundred spot strokes consecutively. Now each one of these, individually, is so easy that a child could do it. The object to which the player devotes years of study is not how to make the winning hazard with certainty—that he could do with his eyes shut—but how to strike his own ball so that he will have a second, and then a third and so on *ad infinitum*. This, again, for each stroke taken individually, is easy. The playing ball has only to be moved a few inches, and not nearly such nice manipulation is required as for other ordinary strokes—for that, notably, which ensures a succession of losing hazards in the middle pockets, and in which the object ball must be moved twelve feet, every stroke without varying more than an inch or an inch and a half. The difficulty, then, of the spot stroke does not lie in the hazard *per se*, nor in the placing the playing ball *per se*, but in the effecting these two ends simultaneously. Hand and eye must be in perfect accord, but the strain on the nervous system caused by the effort to control with a single action the movements of the two balls is too great to be resisted for long. Even if the player was allowed to place his own ball where he chose after each hazard, he would still break down sufficiently, though he might perform the stroke, thus modified, an immense number of times. It is curious, however, that we have generally noticed the spot stroke break ended by a failure in performing the hazard, not by a failure in playing for position. Extra care has been taken to ensure accuracy in what is considered the difficult part of the stroke; and then, as often happens, the easy part is missed altogether. On the whole, it is not surprising that the spot stroke rarely proves remunerative, even to ordinary professional players; while with amateurs it is almost always a total failure. Nature abhors monotony, and there is nothing so monotonous as a break of winning hazards. We once saw the great player of the age make a colossal scoring by the spot stroke; and his performance had just the same effect on us that would have been produced by a song sung entirely on one note, or a sermon preached in uniform drawl. We went fast asleep. For twenty minutes the red ball kept travelling with the regularity of clockwork, first into the left corner pocket, then into the right. Left, right, left, right; and when we woke up it was still going on. It was not easy to believe that a human being could almost have made himself so like a machine.

The majority of professionals, however, cultivate losing in preference to winning hazards, so much so that they frequently convert the latter into the former even when there is some little difficulty about the stroke. The probable reason is that it is much less wearisome, and much less fatiguing to the eye, especially in a game of a hundred or a thousand up, to play losing than winning hazards. In whatever position two balls are, there is only one point in the object ball that can be struck so as to produce a winning hazard; assuming of course that the balls are round, and the table perfectly true. But there are several points in the object ball that may equally be struck when a losing hazard is sought for. This may be verified by any one who chooses to place the balls in position for a fair losing hazard. He will find that he may make the hazard by hitting his own ball in the centre, or by putting on side, or by using the reverse side, or by playing fast, or by playing slow; but each time, according as he strikes his own ball, so will he strike the object ball in a different point. Thus the eye and the hand will be much less tired when, if there were only one point in the object ball which must be hit to effect the hazard. It is from a knowledge of the fact that losing hazard striking admits of a great deal of freedom and variety in the manipulation of the balls, that professional players look to it as the great strength of their game. We have said that they often convert winning into losing hazards, and they rarely play for cannons except as stepping-stones to something better. A cannon, to the professional mind, is little more than a *nexus*, which prevents the downfall of a break, and enables a fresh score to be backed on to it. It links together the different portions of a break, but it is not in their eyes a power in itself capable of being worked to great results. Amateurs, on the other hand, prefer cannons before any other stroke, not only on account of their prettiness, but also because they enjoy dashing the balls about as much as possible, and would fain hit every cushion if they could, if only for the sake of getting more out of the table for their money. It may thus be gathered that the characteristic between the play of professionals and of amateurs can be expressed in a single sentence. Professionals aim not to make strokes, but to leave them; amateurs aim not to leave strokes, but to make them. Professionals, if they are of any eminence, when once they get a break, play so as to keep leaving themselves strokes so easy that it would not be possible to miss them. When the break appears to be becoming injurious, they generally "pot" their adversary's ball, and endeavour to bring their own and the red ball into hook. If they cannot get at their adversary, they give a quiet miss under some distant cushion. Their brilliant *tours de force*, their twist, their recoils, and their all-round cannons, they mostly keep for their pupils. The spectator at an ordinary billiard-match who expects to see miracles performed with the balls will be very much disappointed. He will see a great deal of cautious skirmishing and fencing, a great deal of fighting for position, and a few large breaks in which strength will be so carefully attended to that the strokes left will require little or no execution. If he wants to see brilliant strokes, any two amateurs who know how to hold their cues, and possess a certain power of wrist, will show plenty of them; but we have often noticed that a man who is fond of making fancy strokes is very apt to lose the game.

The handsome book which lies before us is clearly intended by Mr. Dufton for the use of amateurs, and is entitled by him *Practical Billiards*. We confess that it appears to us to be much more theoretical than practical. The very numerous and well-executed diagrams, many of which resemble what we have seen before in other books, seem designed for the most part to show what can be done with the balls, not what *ought* to be done. Every inducement is held out to the student to cultivate execution, but we maintain that a student has no business to aim at execution at all. We have the old familiar diagram of a canon, where the player's ball strikes every cushion. Such a stroke is utterly useless, and no one in his senses would try it unless he were shut up in a billiard-room by himself on a wet day. In diagrams 26, 47, 50, and 57, to name but no others, we notice canons, pretty no doubt, but not such as a practical billiard mentor should recommend to his pupils. A canon game, as we have pointed out, is more likely to spoil a break than to make one; and Mr. Dufton would have done better to have given a few diagrams of tempting canons, showing when to let them alone, and what to play for instead. The sketches of losing hazards are complete and valuable; but there was no occasion to give so many diagrams of winning hazards. As in all cases—as Mr. Dufton himself has pointed out—winning hazards are straight hazards at the moment of impact, and the object ball can only be struck in that one point through which a straight line drawn from the centre of the pocket aimed at would pass, one diagram (say No. 11) would have amply sufficed for illustrating the principle of the stroke, and one for winning doublet hazards. There would then have been room for what is such a desideratum in treatises on billiards—namely, a series of diagrams to illustrate the progress of a break, and the method of carrying it on. Two balls might be over the middle pockets, to begin with, and the player's ball in hand. The position of the balls after each stroke being indicated in successive diagrams would give a clue to the strength that should be used; and if the break was thus carried on up to twenty or five-and-twenty, with a careful omission of portentous twists, recoils, or cannons off every cushion, a real service would be done to the pupil, and when he went for an hour's practice he would have something solid and sensible to practise at. The mere study of individual strokes is only a prelude to the study of a sequence of strokes, otherwise called a break; and we are disappointed at finding that "Practical Billiards" gives us so little help where help is so much needed.

Another thing that we hold to be unnecessary in Mr. Dufton's book is the introduction of mathematical reasoning about the motion of billiard balls. Any man who has knocked the balls about for ten minutes cannot fail to observe that they rebound from the cushions in particular ways, and that they separate from each other at particular angles. After a few weeks' play he will have a pretty correct idea of the direction his ball will take after striking another ball or the cushion. Observation will enlighten him on these points, and his eye will do the rest. That the angles of reflection and incidence are equal, that side on a ball will modify these angles, and that after impact on another ball the direction of the impinging ball will be altered according to circumstances—these truths may be formally stated, and then safely left to be verified by experience. It savours of affectation to devote a chapter to the enunciation of Newton's second and third laws of motion, to the parallelogram of forces, and the compression of elastic bodies. A man may be a good billiard-player without understanding anything about the motion of projectiles, and a good archer without being able to draw the curve described by his arrow; and we are sure that no one will improve at billiards by stopping to decompose velocities, to find an imaginary resultant, or to inquire whether his ball moves with an axis horizontal or vertical to the plane of the table. One thing alone pays an end to mathematical billiards—namely, the friction of the cloth. After half an hour's play this is infinitely increased by the chalk and dust on the table; and against dynamics and Newton's "Principia" we will pit a practical knowledge of the table, of the amount of dirt on it, of the number of holes in the cloth, and of how many pockets clear or not.

We should be sorry to leave the impression that there is not much sound and excellent advice in "Practical Billiards." One maxim is especially deserving of notice by the student. Whatever he tries for, whether successfully or unsuccessfully, let him notice the direction taken by the playing ball till it stops. If he notices this habitually he will be able to repeat it; if he misses it, the ball will take some course which he will observe and bear in mind for future occasion. Observation, in fact—that is the substance of the advice. Where the ball went once, there it will go again under similar circumstances. Many a man has learned excellent losing hazards by losing his lives at pool in unknown pockets, and has afterwards made use of the discovery at billiards. We quite agree with Mr. Dufton that a billiard-room is a necessity in every country house. There is no old portrait to drink; it is unwholesome to go to sleep after dinner; it is unequal to sit in a corner and read; and amateur music, vocal or instrumental, is, on the whole, less satisfactory than amateur billiards. The walking round and round the billiard-table, and the wielding the cue, will be just sufficient exercise to promote, not to disturb, digestion; and if this desirable result is attained—and there can be no disputes about rules, for "Practical Billiards" will decisively find a place in the room—it will matter surprisingly little, as it will probably happen, that people generally miss when they expect to score, and score when they expect to miss.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 5, PECHILI TERRACE, *Elgin Street*. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 230 Hongkong, 6th February, 1868.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, situated in *Elgin Street*. Apply to

D. NOWROJEE,

Opposite to ORIENTAL BANK.

tf 231 Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 14, *Wyndham Street*. Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

214 219 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1868.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situated at *Peddler's Wharf*, lately occupied by Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARN & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1868.

For further particulars, apply to

THOS. HUNT & Co.

tf 3053 Hongkong, 31st December, 1867.

STORAGE.

IN FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, on the Praya. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SON.

tf 2857 Hongkong, 4th December, 1866.

NOTICE.

STORAGE can be had in the four large good GRANITE GODOWNS, situated at Sai-ngo-chong (Praya), next to the SUGAR REFINERY. These Godowns are adjoining each other, well provided with competent Storekeepers, and insurable in any of the Local Fire Insurance Companies. Charges moderate.

For particulars, apply to

FOOK-NOW-LOONG HONG.

OR

KEEN-CHEONG HONG.

3m 3092 Hongkong, 24th December, 1867

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, *Elgin Street*. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1704 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1867.

TO LET.

THE *Queen's Road* PREMISES, including Dwelling and Godown below, now occupied by the Undersigned.

DE SILVER & Co.

tf 2569 Hongkong, 7th November, 1867.

STORAGE can be had in first class GRANITE GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, on very moderate terms. For particulars apply to

CHARLES EVINGTON,

At Messrs. LANDSTEIN & Co.'s Office, *Stanley Street*.

3m 45 Hongkong, 7th January, 1868.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 53, *Wyndham Street*.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

HOUSES in *Mosque Street*. Rent moderate. Apply to

H. L. NORONHA.

tf 2678 Hongkong, 21st November, 1867.

With immediate possession.

THE Property known as "ALMACK PLACE," having a frontage of Eighty-three feet on *Wellington* and *Gage Streets*, and of two hundred and twenty-nine feet on *Aberdeen Street*, comprising a superficial area of about 19,000 square feet.

Annual Ground Rent £12. 12s. 6d.

For further particulars apply to

GRIFFITH, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th February, 1867.

TO BE LET.

THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. ELMENHORST and SANDER.

For particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON and Co.

tf 87 Hongkong, 7th March, 1867.

To Let.

TO LET.

On and after the 1st April Next.

THAT Handsome BUNGALOW, situated immediately in the rear and west of the *Albany*. Containing 5 Rooms, and Bath-rooms. Servant's rooms underneath, Stables and Cook-house detached, water laid on; a fine view of the Harbour, and a nice Garden in front and rear.

Apply early to

FAWCETT & Co.

tf 68 Hongkong, 11th January, 1868.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES on *Peddar's Hill*, each containing Four Rooms, with Out-houses attached. Water and gas laid.

For particulars, apply to

H. PESTONJEE SETNA,

At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMADEE & Co.'s Office, *Queen's Road*.

tf 118 Hongkong, 17th January, 1868.

TO LET.

TO BE LET, with early possession, those desirable PREMISES situated in the *Queen's Road*, at the corner of *Wyndham Street* (facing the HONGKONG CLUB), at present in the occupation of the AGRA BANK. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 1836 Hongkong, 8th August, 1867.

TO LET.

FURNISHED or unfurnished OFFICES, in BANK BUILDINGS, immediately opposite the HOTEL COMPANY'S Premises.

Also,

COACH-HOUSE and STABLING for 5 Horses, situated on the *Robinson Road*. Water and Gas laid on, with the use of an enclosed grazing-paddock adjoining.

For further particulars, apply to

EDMUND SHARP,

Solicitor.

tf 1937 Hongkong, 21st August, 1867.

TO LET.

THE Extensive and Eligible PREMISES (*Corner of Hollywood Road* and *Shelley Street*), lately in the occupation of H. M.'s Government. Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 2037 Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

TO BE LET.

NEW and Strong GODOWNS, C and E, on Marine Lot No. 63. Apply to

GAVIN THOMSON.

At CHINA INSURANCE & Co.'s,

tf 2926 Hongkong, 17th December, 1867.

TO LET.

THE CORNER HOUSE, No. 22b, in *Gage Street*, containing Six Rooms, with Compradore's Room, Godowns, and Stable attached. Water and gas laid.

For particulars, apply to

H. PESTONJEE SETNA,

At Messrs. P. & A. C. CAMADEE & Co.'s Office, *Queen's Road*.

tf 119 Hongkong, 17th January, 1868.

TO LET.

THE two very eligible HOUSES on *Casino Road*, recently erected on the Premises known as the "HERMITAGE," situated between "Glencally" and "Rose Hill," having a carriage-drive from the Road to the front of the buildings. *Gas laid on.*

These Houses can be inspected at any time. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,

Queen's Road.

tf 2389 Hongkong, 21st December, 1867.

TO LET.

TO be Let Furnished, a HOUSE in *West Terrace*. Four Rooms and Out Offices. Rent moderate. Apply at *Daily Press* Office

tf 1745 Hongkong, 20th July, 1867.

NOTICE.

LARGE AIRY ROOMS TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to

No. 1, *Queen's Road East.*

tf 259 Hongkong, 7th February, 1868.

TO LET.

(With possession on the 1st May next.)

THE detached Residence and Grounds at Pok-fo-lum, known as "BELMONT," and now in the occupation of OATES T. SMITH, Esq. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 732 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1867.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, with early possession, those desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Compradore's Godown, at present in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.

For further particulars, apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 697 Hongkong, 17th April, 1867.

TO LET.

THREE COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in *Spring Gardens*, possessing a thorough view of the harbour.

Apply to D. NOWROJEE,

Opposite to the Oriental Bank.

tf 2818 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES on *Carlton Terrace*, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns. Rent moderate. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2961 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situated in *Queen's Road C*, and *Stanley Street*, and at present occupied by Messrs. H. MARSH & Co.

For particulars, apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2962 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

Insurances.

REDUCTION

IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to REDUCE rates for FIRE INSURANCE for SHORT PERIODS, as follows:—

On Policies not exceeding 1 month	from ½ to ¼ per cent.
On Policies not exceeding 3 months	from ¾ to ½ "
On Policies not exceeding 6 months	from ⅞ to ¾ "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1809 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1866.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

MANAGING AGENTS IN CHINA,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,

HONGKONG.

MEDICAL REFEREE,

IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals &c., apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,

Managing Agents in China.

tf 1416 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.

W. MACAULAY. *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following reduced rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances viz:—

One month,	½ per cent.
Three months,	¾ "
Six months,	⅞ "

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

tf 1689 Hongkong, 7th August, 1866.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) *Eight* per cent. has been declared on the net Premia contributed to the above ASSOCIATION for the year ending 30th September, 1866.

Policy-holders will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Secretaries.

tf 2073 Hongkong, 9th September 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Underwriters and Agents of the Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year, divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November, 1862.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 266 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE Company, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

GERMANIC LLOYDS.

G. MEINCK, Esq., has been appointed by the GERMANIC LLOYDS, Society at Hamburg, their Surveyor at this port, and is authorized to class vessels in conformity with their rules.

PASEDAG & Co.,

Agents Germanic Lloyds.

3m 741 Amoy, 1st January, 1868.

HAMBURG BREMEN, FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to accept assurance against Fire on Buildings and at any of the Ports open to Trade in China to the amount of Mexican $80,000 on one Risk.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1864.

AT the request of the Undersigned, Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. have taken temporary charge of the following INSURANCE COMPANIES:—

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,

Agents.

tf 1555 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1867.

THE SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Undersigned having been appointed General Agents for China of the above-named Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 252 Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept SHORT RISKS at the following Reduced Rates:—

Not exceeding 1 month	1 per cent.
Above 1 month but not exceeding	¾ " do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding	½ " do.
Above 6 months but not exceeding	¼ full annual rate.

ADAMSCOTT & Co., *Agents, Sun Fire Office.*

tf 1729 Hongkong, 13th August, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

DE COSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 1576 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

SHORT PERIOD RATES.

Not exceeding 1 month,	1 month ½ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 " ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 " ⅜ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	12 " the annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.

Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1702 Hongkong, 9th August, 1866.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Tls. 2,000,000, in 400 Shares, of Tls. 5,000 each.

Paid-up Capital, Tls. 200,000.

Directors.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)—*Chairman.*

J. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

J. THORNE, Esq., (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)

R. R. TYRRE, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

A. J. HOOF, Esq., (Messrs. Johnston & Co.)

Agencies are established at the several ports of China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS, *Secretary.*

Shanghai, 22nd August, 1864.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that an AGENCY of this Company has been opened in Macao, under the care of Messrs. MADGESON & Co., and that Captain CARZOLI has been appointed Surveyor for the Company at that Port.

By the order of the Court of Directors,

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,

Secretary.

tf 2279 Hongkong, 4th October, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton, or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000 in any one Risk, upon Buildings or Merchandize, on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1385 Hongkong, 12th June, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*

JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*

EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Henry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	L. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Benkhan Bax, Esq.	John Alex. Haldane, Esq.
Edward Bates, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Colvid, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. R. W. Reilly, R.N.
F. S. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Benjamin Harris, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Mallet, Esq.	W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Pearce Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

The CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.

Calcutta—Messrs MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.

Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at

Melbourne, Victoria—

Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.

Launceston, Tasmania—

Messrs. DE CROS, NICHOLS & Co.

Hobart Town—

Mr. LAVINGTON ROOFE.

Adelaide, S. Australia—

Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.

Sydney, New S. Wales—

Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.

Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—

Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¼ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	¼ "

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

REDUCTION

In the rates of premium for

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the Royal Insurance Company to reduce the rates of Premium under certain circumstances, in private residences and on Furniture and effects therein contained.

In cases of Dwelling Houses removed from the town the rate of Premium will be three-quarters per cent. in place of one per cent. per annum as hitherto charged, and in cases of Residences so situated being detached or semi-detached the rate will be further reduced to one-half per cent.

The Royal's annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.
First China China Houses and their contents.	1½ per cent
Other Risks by Special arrangement.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 714 Hongkong, 9th November, 1866.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

Capital—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE Directors have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. HOLLIDAY WISE & Co., as Agents for this Insurance at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow, who are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board

JAMES B. NORTHCOTT,

Secretary.

Insurances.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept short period risks at the following reduced scale, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 " ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 " ⅜ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	12 " the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 1894 Hongkong, 8th August, 1866.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandize, Manufactories and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept short period risks at the following reduced scale viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 " ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 " ⅜ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	12 " the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents, China Fire Insurance Company.

tf 1665 Hongkong, 8th August 1866.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

MR. N. J. EDE having resigned the Acting Secretaryship of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, Mr. C. D. WILLIAMS is THIS DAY appointed Secretary, and is authorised to sign Policies of Insurance on behalf of the Society.

The Offices of the Company are now those lately occupied by Messrs. LYALL, STILL & Co.

(Signed) W. KESWICK,

Chairman of the Committee.

tf 1569 Hongkong, 4th July, 1867.

MESSRS. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. of Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow, have been appointed Agents for the Society at those Ports.

(Signed) W. KESWICK,

Chairman of the Committee.

tf 1570 Hongkong, 4th July, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above office are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms and conditions. Risk will also be accepted at the following rates:—

Canton, by Messrs. DEACON & Co.

Macao, by E. LANGA, Esq.

Amoy, by Messrs. BOLD & Co.

Foochow, by Messrs. KINNEAR & Co.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.

tf 1033 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1866.

Insurances.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES at current rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1832 Hongkong, 10th August, 1867.

LIFE ASSURANCE

THE Undersigned have received authority by a recent Mail, to issue LIFE POLICIES for amounts not exceeding £1,000 without reference to the Head Offices, as was previously required by the Board.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

555 Hongkong, 7th January, 1866.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1839.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June 1867.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1866.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents	1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents, China Fire Insurance Company.

tf 873 Hongkong, 8th March, 1865.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorised to accept the following Rates of Premium, for SHORT PERIOD RISKS on First-class Godowns and Goods stored therein:—

For 1 month,	½ of Annual Rate.
For 3 months,	¾ do. do.
For 6 do.,	⅞ do. do.
Above 6 months the full Annual Rates.	

TURNER & Co.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 17th August,